

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

Vol. 78.—No. 4.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, 1832.

[Price 1s. 2d.]



## ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND.

### No. II.

Glasgow, 19. October, 1832.

On Monday morning, the 15. of October, I went in a carriage, furnished by my kind friends at EDINBURGH, who accompanied me in it, to a place called QUEEN'S-FERRY, where you cross the FRITH OF FORTH, to go over to a little place called NORTH FERRY, whence I went in a post-chaise to the ancient town of DUNFERMLINE. But before I proceed to give a further account of my progress, I must observe on something that I left behind me at EDINBURGH, namely, the *Caledonian Mercury* newspaper, promulgating, in one of its columns of the 15. of October, Mr. DUN's address to me at the *Waterloo Room*, the address itself, and my answer to that address; and in addition to this, the editor's statement, "that the large *Waterloo Room* was crowded to excess long before the hour appointed; that, on his entrance, Mr. Cobbett was greeted with repeated rounds of applause; and that, at the conclusion of the lecture, thanks were given him in the shape of three general cheers; and that he was again cheered when he drove off from the door of the hotel."

In another column of the same paper is the following, which the *Caledonian* gentleman had the justice, the good taste, and the sound judgment to extract and insert from that rumble-tumble of fifth and of beastly ignorance, called the *Globe* newspaper:

"COBBETT.—Cobbett, who has by

"this time, we suppose, commenced his lectures at Edinburgh, has been (doubtless) receiving an overflow of that sort of tribute to which his frequent scurrilous abuse of Scotland and Scotsmen has so naturally advanced a claim. The *Caledonian Mercury*, received to-day, contains an elaborate article, in which the almost inconceivable contradictions and inconsistencies of the oracle of the *Register* are duly set forth. In a general way, this, of course, conveys nothing but that which all the world knew before; but as a refresher for the modern Athenians, preparatory to the opening of a lecture, it is a formidable affair."

Thus we have a specimen of the expectations of this beastly crew of hirelings. Here was this stupid oaf, who is scribbling in a dirty newspaper in London, while the army-list represents him as a brevet-colonel on full pay doing duty at CHATHAM barracks, and while we are taxed to the tune of five hundred a year, to pay him for his CHATHAM services; here was he, cherishing in his beastly mind the thought that I should be hissed and hooted out of EDINBURGH; or, as another newspaper of that city had advised, flung into the deepest and dirtiest ditch that could be found: and this thought we see coming into his brutal head, in consequence of "an elaborate article," which had been put forth by this very identical *Caledonian Mercury*! But, though this might not much surprise one, coming from a blundering skull, the produce of potatoes, and filled with blubber instead of brains, it really is matter of surprise, that the editor of the *Caledonian Mercury*, a name at once descriptive of a sensible people, and of uncommon science and literary acumen; it is really matter of astonishment to see these two things put forth in a paper under such a title, and in one and the same number.

Enough of these envious, malignant,

mercenary, mean and cowardly wretches; but not enough, and never enough, of the people of EDINBURGH, of all classes, with regard to their conduct towards me; and, self-gratification aside, this is a matter of very great importance, in a *public* point of view; because, somehow or another, no matter how it has happened, but, somehow or another, my name has become identified with certain great measures, involving a *total change* in the manner of conducting the affairs of this kingdom. No matter how it has happened; but *it is so*. Therefore, Lord GREY, if he be not blinded by the set who surround him, must, in this one fact, see quite enough to induce him to believe that it is utterly impossible that the Government should proceed at all, if it attempt to get along without making something like *that sort of change* for which I have so long been contending. I beseech him to think of this matter seriously; and not to imagine that this unequivocal popularity of mine is a thing confined to the breasts of the *working people*. It was not of these that the audiences at the theatre of EDINBURGH were composed. It was not with these that I was invited to dine in that city of science of all sorts. The popularity did not, and could not, arise from any cause other than that which I have stated. I knew not one single soul in that city; my notification in the *Register* that I intended to go to EDINBURGH, brought me a letter from Messrs. CHADWICK and IRELAND, merchants, whom I had neither ever seen or heard of before in my life. The price of entrance at the theatre was, on account of the high charge made for the use of it, a great deal higher than I could have wished, and necessarily excluded working men; and yet that theatre was crammed full from the beginning to the end. There was nothing in my writings; nothing in my character, except that it had been vilified more than that of any other man that ever lived; nothing in my station in life; no possibility of my ever being able to make a return for any favours received. Therefore, my reception and my treatment are to be ascribed

solely to the favour with which my political principles and my well-known endeavours and intentions, are viewed. Perhaps Lord GREY does not think it worth his while to read my *Register*; if so, that is his fault and not mine: if he do, let him ponder well upon what I have now said, before he listen to the advice of those who would make him believe that he can get on with a reformed Parliament *without making any great change*.

In returning, now, to my most delightful tour: upon leaving EDINBURGH, along the very finest turnpike-road that I ever saw, the cause-ways on the sides of which are edged with white stone, and the gutters paved as nicely as those of a street; in leaving EDINBURGH we came close by the castle, which I had not seen at so short a distance before, and up into which I would not go, seeing that there were *soldiers* there; for merely speaking to any one of whom (he choosing to swear that I had endeavoured to seduce him to desert, or quit his post) *I might have been hanged by the neck till I was dead*, according to a law, originally drawn up by SCOTT ELDON, passed for the life of the "good old king," revived again (on the motion of SCOTT ELDON) when his worthy eldest son came to the throne, and *now kept in full force* by the liberty-loving Whigs!

This castle, like the church, is built upon a rock, which rock is very lofty, and almost perpendicular; so that it is a most interesting and magnificent spectacle, especially if you are on any eminence at a little distance from the city; infinitely grander and more interesting than St. Paul's from BATTERSEA Rise. I remember nothing of the sort equal to it, except the view of LINCOLN cathedral. As you come out of the city you see the very pretty and convenient port of LEITH, about a mile and a half away to the right; the Frith of FORTH is before you; the beautiful county of FIFE on the other side of that; and the Highlands rising up in the distant view. Just at coming into the country, losing sight of the water, you get into the



estate of Lord ROSEBERRY, which is one of the finest estates of Scotland. It has everything; fine fields, fine pastures, fine woods, immense tracks of beautiful turnips, stack-yards with a hundred stacks in each; all, however, rendered mournful to me by the sight of the thrashing-machine and of the beggarly barrack, in which are doomed to live on oats, barley, peas, and potatoes, those without whose labour all this land would be worthless, having neither woods, nor stacks, nor turnips, nor herds of cattle, nor flocks of sheep.

After just seeing the top of Lord ROSEBERRY'S house, which lies down pretty nearly to the Frith, in a fine glade between two lofty woods, we came to the QUEEN'S-FERRY, took leave of our friends, and sailed across the FRITH, in a large boat, which took us over in about ten minutes, seeing the mouth of the Frith away to our right, and seeing four large *men-of-war* lying in ordinary about a mile up to our left. In that direction, too, we saw the grand mansion of Lord HOPETOWN, in a very beautiful situation, in a well-wooded park, forming part of his immense estate, which is, they say, another of the finest in Scotland. These descriptions do not accord with my former ideas of Scotland, though I knew that there were some very fine lands and places in this country; but it is my business truly to describe that which I have seen, paying no regard whatever to what I formerly thought upon the subject.

From the NORTH FERRY to DUNFERMLINE, the country, which belongs, I am told, chiefly to Lord MORAY, and then farther on to Lord ELGIN, and is in the county of FIFE, the country is nearly level; the land not so good as that in EAST and MID-LOTHIAN, but still very good; the farms large as before; the turnip-fields prodigious; and uniformly good beyond description; this being the country for turnips, because the FLY never destroys them as it does in England; which, when they hear it, will make English farmers cease to wonder that the crops are so uniformly good.

DUNFERMLINE, which is now a place for the manufactory of table-cloths and table-covers, contains about twelve or fourteen thousand inhabitants, and is, like all other manufacturing places, more abundant in small and mean houses than in houses of a different description. It is, nevertheless, a good solid town, and is to return one member to Parliament, who is, they say, quite worthy of its sensible and spirited inhabitants, a good portion of whom, in spite of a dreadful alarm about the cholera morbus, attended in a chapel, from the pulpit of which I harangued them on the necessity of driving out at the door, or tossing out of the window, any candidate who, offering himself as their *representative*, should have the audacity to tell them, that it was beneath him to pledge himself to do that which they wanted him to do for them. After the harangue, I spent a most pleasant evening (which I made too long) amongst these intelligent and zealous men of DUNFERMLINE, and promised to send them a small collection of my books for the use of their *Political Union*; which I shall do as soon as I get home.

This town is celebrated for the abbey that formerly was here, and has been the burial place of several of the Scottish kings, particularly of the renowned ROBERT BRUCE, whose tomb is just opposite the pulpit in the church, and whose names are written, or rather the letters of them are fixed up round the spire of this church.

From DUNFERMLINE I had engaged to go to FALKIRK, which, together with other places, is now to send one member to Parliament. We left DUNFERMLINE about noon on Tuesday, the 16. of October, had to go fourteen miles to KINCARDINE, a little town on that side of the FRITH of FORTH, and then to cross the ferry to go to FALKIRK, at a distance of six miles from the ferry. The land, upon leaving DUNFERMLINE, appears to be as fine as any can be in the world; the pastures very fine, and also the trees; within the reach of fish; and there is wanted nothing, apparently, that God himself could have given to man except fuel; and that is here given in coals,

which may be dug out of every field, and which are so cheap as to be hardly worthy of being accounted a part of the expense of a family. Yet, in the midst of all this, how fares the man who labours on the land? What share of its produce does he enjoy? These questions must receive their answer in another address to the *chopsticks* of the South.

### COBBETT'S ADVICE

(2ND ADDRESS)

### TO THE CHOPSTICKS OF

KENT, SUSSEX, SURREY, HAMPSHIRE, WILTSHIRE, DORSETSHIRE, BERKSHIRE, OXFORDSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, NORFOLK, SUFFOLK, ESSEX; AND OF ALL THE OTHER COUNTIES IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

Glasgow, 19. October, 1832.

MY FRIENDS,

In my former address I described to you how the *married* labourers of Scotland were treated, in what places they lived, and what they lived upon: I am now going to describe to you how the *single* men live; I mean the farming men, who are what the law calls servants in husbandry. I mentioned to you before, that these men are lodged, a parcel of them together, in a sort of a shed, and that they are never suffered to eat or drink, or even set their foot in the farm-house any more than the oxen or the pigs are; but I had not then examined the matter with my own eyes and ears, which I now have done; and I shall, therefore, now give you an account of the whole thing, and shall give you my advice how to act so as to prevent yourselves or your children from ever being brought into the same state.

On Tuesday last, the 16th of this month, I went to the farm of a Farmer REID, near the town of DUNFERMLINE. The land is as fine as man ever set his eyes on, having on it some of the finest turnips that you ever saw; and there being in the stack-yard about three-score stacks, perhaps, each containing from fifteen to twenty quarters of corn; fine oxen and hogs in the yard, and fine cows and sheep in the

pastures. I told you before, that the single men lived in a sort of shed, which is here called a "*boothie*;" and the farmer upon this farm living near a town, and being said to use his people rather better than the common run, I wished to see with my own eyes the "*boothie*" upon this farm and the men in it.

The custom here is for men to plough with a pair of horses; to go out at daylight; come in at twelve o'clock, and stay in till two; then go out again and plough till night; and I have seen many of them at plough till sun-set. COKE of Norfolk brought this practice from Scotland to Norfolk; and it has spread over a good part of England. It is a very bad practice, though I adopted it for some time, and, I found it no advantage to me, while it was a great slavery both to the horses and the men.

I went to the "*boothie*" between twelve and one o'clock, in order that I might find the men at home, and see what they had for their dinner. I found the "*boothie*" to be a shed, with a fireplace in it to burn coals in, with one door-way, and one little window. The floor was the ground. There were three wooden bedsteads, nailed together like the berths in a barrack-room, with boards for the bottom of them. The bedding seemed to be very coarse sheeting with coarse woollen things at the top; and all seemed to be such as similar things must be where there is nobody but men to look after them. There were six men, all at home; one sitting upon a stool, four upon the sides of the berths, and one standing talking to me. Though it was Monday, their beards, especially of two of them, appeared to be some days old. There were ten or twelve bushels of coals lying in a heap in one corner of the place, which was, as nearly as I could guess, about sixteen or eighteen feet square. There was no back-door to the place, and no privy. There were some loose potatoes lying under one of the berths.

Now, for the wages of these men. In the first place the average wages of these single farming men are about ten



pounds a year, or not quite four shillings a week. Then, they are found provisions in the following manner: each has allowed him two pecks of coarse oatmeal a week, and three "*choppins*" of milk a day, and a "*choppin*" is, I believe, the half of one of our pints. They have to use this meal, which weighs about seventeen pounds, either by mixing it with cold water or with hot; they put some of it into a bowl, pour some boiling water upon it, then stir it about and eat it; and they call this BROSE; and you will be sure to remember that name. When they use milk with the meal, they use it in the same way that they do the water. I saw some of the brose mixed up ready to eat; and this is by no means bad stuff, only there ought to be half-a-pound of good meat to eat along with it. The Americans make "brose" of the corn-meal; but then, they make their brose with milk instead of water, and they send it down their throats in company with buttered beef-steaks. And if here was some bacon along with the brose, I should think the brose very proper; because, in this country oats are more easily grown in some parts than the wheat is. These men were not troubled with cooking utensils. They had a large iron saucepan and five or six brose-bowls; and are never troubled with those clattering things, knives, forks, plates, vinegar-cruets, salt-cellars, pepper-boxes, mustard-pots, table-cloths, or tables.

Now, I shall not attempt any general description of this treatment of those who make all the crops to come; but I advise you to *look well at it*; and I recommend to you to do everything within your power that it is lawful for you to do, to show your hatred of, and to *cause to suffer*, any one that shall attempt to reduce you to this state. The meal and the milk are not worth more than eighteen-pence a week; the shed is worth nothing; and here are these men, who work for so many hours in a day, who are so laborious, so obedient, so civil, so honest, and amongst the best people in the world, receiving for a whole week less than an American la-

bourer receives for one day's work not half so hard as the work of these men. This shed is stuck up generally away from the farm-yard, which is surrounded with good buildings, in which the cattle are lodged quite as well as these men, and in which young pigs are fed a great deal better. There were three sacks of meal standing in this shed, just as you see them standing in our farm-houses filled with barley-meal for the feeding of pigs. The *farm-house*, standing on one side of the yard, is always a sort of gentleman's house, in which there are several maids to wait upon the gentleman and lady, and a boy to wait upon them too. There is, generally, a BAILIFF upon these farms, who is very often a relation of the farmer; and, if he be a single man, he has either a small "*boothie*" to himself, or a place boarded off in a larger "*boothie*;" and he is a sort of a sergeant or corporal over the common men, who are continually under his eye day and night; and who being firmly bound for the year, cannot quit their service till the year is out.

It is from this source that the "*agricultural gentlemen*," as they call themselves, in England, have been supplied with SCOTCH BAILIFFS, who are so justly detested by you. The Scotch landowners, who suck up and carry away almost the whole produce of the earth, have told the English landowners how they manage the matter here. The English fellows find that they can get nobody in England to treat men in such a way, and, therefore, they bring them up from Scotland, and they pick out the hardest and most cruel fellows that they can find in Scotland; so that we have not, by any means, a fair specimen, even of Scotch bailiffs; because nineteen twentieths of them would not do the savage things which the English tyrants want them to do. Well enough may you complain of Scotch bailiffs; and, wherever you find one, you always find the employer to be a grinding, hard-hearted man, and I advise you to have your eye upon every man who has a Scotch bailiff; for, you may be very sure, that his intention is to bring you down to the shed and to the brose; to

prevent you from ever seeing knife or fork, or bread again, and to have you considered as being nothing better than the cattle.

I shall address another paper to you before I leave Scotland; and in the meanwhile it is right to tell you that every good man in this country (and the far greater portion of them are very good men, indeed) detest these agricultural tyrants as much as you and I do. The tyrants take the produce of the land and carry it all away, and treat worse than horses and dogs those who make the produce to come. When a labouring man offends one of these tyrants, he is doomed to starve, or to get away out of the country; and the poor creatures go away from some of the richest lands in the world, and get into England to beg; and then they are sent back again as vagrants. And this, my friends, is the state to which it has been attempted to reduce the labourers of England. Have your eyes open; be resolved to maintain all your rights; be resolute in it; and then you will not only preserve yourselves from this horrible degradation; but you will rescue from it your oppressed fellow-subjects and brethren, the labourers of Scotland.

I am your faithful friend,

WM. COBBETT.

Directing (as I hereby do) my printers to print off, in the same manner as directed last week, *ten thousand copies* of this address to the chopsticks, with *price a penny* at the bottom of each, and with intimating to my readers that, by application at BOLT-COURT, they may have them at five shillings for a hundred, or fifty for three shillings; with these matters thus settled, I now proceed on my journey from DUNFERMLINE to FALKIRK; the land on both sides of the road extremely fine. We do not, for several miles, see the FRITH OF FORTH; but it is not far to our left. The farms are very fine; turnips surprisingly fine; large woods; rows of trees by the sides of the road; the trees vigorous and fresh and lofty; as beautiful a country, taken altogether (abating only the want of vine-covered

cottages and gardens), as I ever went through in all my life. At four or five miles from DUNFERMLINE we come to a long village, called TORY-BURN, the houses in general having no up-stairs; all the buildings extremely ugly and mean; and yet the village is manifestly in a state of rapid decay, many of the houses being empty, and many of them tumbling down. This village, we perceive as soon as we quit it, has been principally created by the fishing; for here we find ourselves, with the FRITH OF FORTH close down by our left, and we see little houses here and there all along the shore. A little farther on we see the woods of CULROSS, down to our left near the water; and upon the road where we are, we come to a mansion, and pretty place, called TORY. Here we are getting amongst old friends; for here resides Sir JOHN ERSKINE, brother and successor of Sir JAMES ERSKINE (and not Sir WILLIAM, as I thought), who is now dead, and succeeded by his brother JOHN, and which Sir JAMES was husband No. 1. of our Lady LOUISA PAGET, who, as the newspapers told us, and as the courts decided, had No. 2. in Sir GEORGE MURRAY, who is now canvassing for a seat in PERTHSHIRE, just over the hills to our right! The newspapers, and the courts too, may have belied her ladyship; and in that case I shall be singularly happy, if she will afford me the means to send over the world a contradiction with regard to this affair; for I have long felt a particular interest in the affairs of her ladyship, who is, to make use of the words of a friend at DUNFERMLINE, "amongst the most fascinating of all the fascinating creatures in this world;" besides which, she is, in some respects, a person belonging to the people; and I do not think the worse of myself for being a sort of shareholder in a case like this. My Lord COCHRANE used to say, "That a man might eat mutton till he became a sheep." And a lady may eat taxes till she becomes taxes, however fascinating she may be on the outside. This fascinating creature, though the daughter of the Earl of UXBRIDGE, and



the sister of the Marquis of ANGLESEA, had one pension given her while she was a maiden, and another at her marriage to Sir JAMES ERSKINE. And BURDETT, when he was a noisy patriot, and when he was teaching us the necessity of "tearing the leaves out of the accursed *Red Book*," with just as much zeal as he is now praising the King and the Queen, and urging the people of BATH to elect a placeman who was nursed on sinecure pap, used never to omit to mention the particular case of our fascinating Lady LOUISA, though he might as well have mentioned Lady JULIANA HAY, whom little SANCHE, his colleague, at once brewer and right honourable privy-counsellor, led to the altar a little while ago from the pension-list, where she had been sticking for *twenty-one years at the least*, though the daughter of one marquis, and the sister of another. Faith! she may be sticking on the pension-list yet, for anything that I know to the contrary! But we will know all about this by-and-by: we will have bright Lord ALTHORP's reasons for heaping money upon these ladies, while those who till the land live upon "brose," and while those who make the clothing have not half enough to eat. Aye, and we will put Daddy BURDETT to the test, too. We will see whether he will help to tear the leaves out of the "accursed *Red Book*;" whether he will help to endeavour to produce so much of an equitable adjustment as may induce the brewer privy-counsellor to give us back the amount of the receivings of Lady JULIANA.

Quitting TORY, which is a very pretty place, we come, a little farther on, to the very beautiful house and park of Sir ROBERT PRESTON, who is now the owner of CULROSS, which lies away to our left on the side of a very beautiful bend in the Frith of Forth, in a little detached part of the great county of PERTH, and divided from it by the small county of CLACKMANNAN, from the chief town of which Lord ERSKINE took his title. CULROSS is a very beautiful spot. Rising up and bending round by the side of the water. As beautiful a

place as any to be found, about the *Isle of Wight* or the SOUTHAMPTON Water. It was impossible for me to see it without thinking of the NEW-Forest, NETLEY-Abbey woods, and particularly of that HOLLY-HILL at which once resided that Lord COCHRANE, who was born at this CULROSS, it then being the estate of his father; and to reflect on whose treatment always fills me with indignation inexpressible, knowing as I did, and as I do, that, even if the thing imputed to him had been a crime, he was innocent of that crime; and remembering, as I do, all the base means that were used to render him despicable in the eyes of the people, whom he had served in Parliament with more zeal and fidelity than any man that I have ever known, my Lord RADNOR only excepted; and who was more capable and more disinterestedly disposed to serve his country in arms than any man that I have ever known in my life.

Before we get to KINCARDINE, where we are to cross at the ferry, we go over about a mile or so of poor heathy ground, thousands upon thousands of acres the like of which any one may see in my native county of Surrey. Here, a few miles to our right, we see the OCHILL hills, running along from east to west, and dividing the county of FIFE from the county of PERTH. These hills are not called *Highlands*, though they are very lofty. As we approach KINCARDINE, the view is by far the finest that I ever beheld. We are in the midst of beautiful land on each side of us; the hills before-mentioned continue rising to our right; on our left we have the Frith of FORTH, and then the fine level lands between that and FALKIRK, and at the back of those rising up the very high hills which divide the county of EDINBURGH from those of PEEBLES and LANARK; while, a little to our right and in our front, the Frith of FORTH takes another beautiful bend, with flat lands on the side of it; then come hills rising one above another, and behind those, we see, at a distance, perhaps, from twenty to fifty miles, the tops of the Highlands called the BEN-CHOCAN, BEN-LIDDI, CRAIG-BENYON

(all of them conical mountains of a prodigious height); and, lastly, the tip of the "lofty BEN-LOMOND" itself, which really seems to touch the sky; which has been the subject of so many sonnets and so many songs, and the syllables composing the name of which are as sweet and as sonorous as the mountain itself is majestic. Very near to the little town of KINCARDINE, where the ferry is, is a very fine house, built by Lord KEITH, looking down into the Frith of FORTH. We crossed the ferry in five minutes; and, getting into a post-chaise which met us by appointment, we proceeded to FALKIRK over a level country, called the CARSE of FALKIRK, just like the Fens of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire; and, apparently, producing, like them, everlasting crops of wheat and of beans. Here they dig coals everywhere; and close by FALKIRK there is the famous CARRON iron-foundry. Before we get there, there is a country-house, on our right, called KINNAIRD HOUSE, which was the place of residence of the famous traveller, Mr. BRUCE; and, to the honour of the people here, they seem to reverence the place on that account. The CARRON works, prodigious as they are, naturally bring a numerous working population about them; and here is such a population, differing in no material respect from those of the manufacturing towns of Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Yorkshire.

Before we got into FALKIRK, we crossed the famous canal which connects the waters of the ATLANTIC with those of the GERMAN OCEAN, coming out of the Frith of FORTH, and ending, as we shall by-and-by see, in the CLYDE, between GREENOCK and GLASGOW. The manner in which a thing so apparently wonderful has been effected, neither my taste nor my time will induce me to endeavour to describe: it is sufficient for me to know that the thing is, and sufficient for the far greater part of my readers to know, that, by the means of this canal, goods, of any weight, are much more easily sent from GREENOCK and GLASGOW to EDINBURGH,

than from LONDON to BARNET or to UXBRIDGE.

At FALKIRK, my friends (BROUGHAM and TOM POTTER will say that "they are fools," but it is the FACT that we have to do with), rang the church bells in honour of my arrival, and received me with a hearty shout at the door of the hotel. Now, stop a bit. Is it not worth while for Lord GREY to think a little about this, and to turn again to that which I more particularly address to him in the early part of this article? As to gabbling, hair-brained, feelosofizing BROUGHAM and his crew; as to poor spiteful things like the tallow-man and the brewer privy-counsellors; as to these creatures, who know that they must be nothing if my doctrines and my propositions prevail; as to these creatures, all the addresses presented to me; all the honours with which I have been received, by thousands upon thousands, of whom I knew not a single soul; all the heaps of money (more than sixty pounds a night) paid for going to applaud me at the theatre, even at Edinburgh. All these, and all the rest which I have still to relate up to this day, will, with the "*feelosofers*," the tallow-man and brewer privy-counsellors, only operate in this way. Perceiving that if my doctrines prevail, they must either go to rake the kennel or black shoes, they will think of nothing but of means which they think calculated to counteract me; they will be racking their stupid skulls for tricks and contrivances to be carried on in conjunction with, and by the instrumentality of, such creatures as the POTTERS and BAXTER and SHUTTLEWORTH and their companion the Irish mountebank; through the means of which very identical reptiles, they have now been sending pamphlets (*bearing the name of their mountebank companion*) to their correspondents in EDINBURGH, FALKIRK, GLASGOW, PAISLEY, and GREENOCK; these pamphlets pointing out particularly my writings (*when I was in Philadelphia*) against MUIR and the other Scotch reformers who were transported by PITT and DUNDAS; the stupid POTTERS and BAXTER and SHUTTLEWORTH.



not seeming to think it possible that those writings are seven-and-thirty years old; that I was then only thirty years old myself, or thereabouts; that I was then living in a country where an all-predominant *French* party praised MUIR and his companions; and that that was enough, and ought to have been enough for me, who was an *Englishman*, and who knew nothing at all about the merits or demerits of MUIR and his affair; the vulgar and rich sots of Manchester not seeming to think it possible that the Scotch had discernment enough to perceive these things: all these vermin, the BURDETTS, THOMPSONS, the HOBHOUSES, the POTTERS, and the like, not forgetting SERGEANT WILDE, and his brother Judge DENMAN, whose exploits in the case of Farmer BOYES and poor COOK, and in the case of the poor *Taffy*, too, may possibly yet be remembered: that all these vermin should see no prospect of escape from something or other unpleasant, unless I can be put down, and that they should entertain the hope of accomplishing the thing; seeing that their stupidity is equal to their spite, is of no more consequence to the public, than it is whether I crush a parcel of cockroaches with my foot, or sweep them into a fire with a broom; but, what the views and EXPECTATIONS of my Lord GREY are, with regard to this matter, is of *tremendous consequence to the whole nation, and particularly to my Lord Grey himself*.

I shall return to this matter by-and-by, when I have proceeded further with the account of my tour. At FALKIRK I lectured from the pulpit of a chapel, as I had done at the town of DUNFERMLINE; spent a very pleasant evening in a company of most respectable tradesmen of the town, with whom I sat up so much beyond my usual hour, that I had not time to breakfast before I came off at eight o'clock in the morning, when I departed amidst the cordial farewells of very numerous friends. At first, the flat land continues for a mile or two, on our way from FALKIRK to Glasgow; but soon after we get upon *high land*. The English reader will

take care not to confound *high lands* with *Highlands*. The former are like HAMPSTEAD and HIGHGATE, and EPSOM downs, compared with the lands approaching the Thames; but the Highlands are chains or groups of mountains in variety of forms and of heights, such as the imagination can never form to itself: they are *rocks*, the base of some of which is many miles across, and the points and edges of which, when not actually lost in the clouds, seem to touch the sky. This distinction my readers will be so good as to bear in mind. We were now, then, upon some of this high land; and, with the exception of the little bit which I mentioned in Berwickshire, and the still smaller bit in FIFESHIRE, I now, for the first time, saw poor land in Scotland. Here it is generally a sour clay. The ground is too high, and too cold for oaks; and, as no other trees like clay, everything of the tree kind is scrubby. In some places there is peat. In one part of the journey, we passed by BONNY-MUIR, which means pretty-moor; on an accusation for designing to assemble a rebel army on which, the Scotch reformers suffered so cruelly in 1820, when, as was then said, the infamous spies were so numerous that every man looked upon every other man as a spy, unless he personally knew him. These "*paternal*" exploits of the THING, in the exposing of which, and in defending the Scotch reformers, *I only* was heard, was forgotten by the shuffling fellows at the Three Golden Balls at Manchester, but it was not forgotten by the good people in Scotland; and particularly by the reformers in GLASGOW, who sent me a written vote of thanks in 1820, and who now, joined by nine-tenths of the whole community, have been showing their gratitude to me in person. And, do those muckworm creatures, the POTTERS, the grubbing TADCASTER fellows, imagine that, merely with their promises to pay printed upon bits of paper, and with their three golden balls; and do cackling SHUTTLEWORTH and pompous BAXTER and full-blooded Yankee DYER; do they imagine, that they, with the aid of a mere real moun-

tebank player, coming piping hot from the cauldron of Sergeant WILDE, being the fellow-labourer of "*our Charley*" in London; do they imagine, are they such complete brute beasts to imagine, that they could persuade, not the Scotch *people* (for the thought would be worthy of death!) but even one single half-dozen of Scotch ploughmen, or Scotch weavers! If I, where in the Court of King's Bench, and having the group of Whig Ministers before me, stood in need of all my contempt to relieve me from the danger of suffocation at the thought of *running away* from the "GREYS and the BROUGHAMS and the LAMBS and the RUSSELLS;" what, oh God! what am I to stand in need of to prevent me from expiring at the thought of being checked for one moment in my course by such nasty creeping things as the POTTERS and the SHUTTLEWORTHS and the BAXTERS!

We came by the stage-coach; and in the coach there were three very sensible and polite gentlemen, one of whom, a very nice young man, was a hop-merchant and wine-merchant; and as, somehow or another, he began to say something about hops, I took an opportunity of showing off my at-once-extensive and minute knowledge of the subject, from the planting of the plant to the bagging and selling of the hops, naming particular places eminent for the growth of the article. By-and-by, the gentleman began to talk politics; from participating in which I carefully abstained, sitting as silent and looking as demure, as the country people say, as girls who have made a slip in their time do at a christening, there being a *baby* in the case in both instances. But, by-and-by, the conversation began to turn upon myself, and I thought it necessary to take the earliest opportunity to apprise the gentlemen of my identity; and the hop-merchant having said, "I should like to hear him speak," I said, you do hear him now, Sir: an explanation took place of course; and, whatever might be the sentiments of any one of the three, all was very pleasant. The hop-merchant then came back to our old subject, expressing his astonishment

that I, who had been so constantly engaged in pursuits of a quite different nature, should understand *so minutely* every little circumstance belonging to the raising and harvesting and curing and vending of hops; an astonishment which was, doubtless, removed when I told him, that the first work that I ever did in my life, was to tie the hop-shoots round the bottom of the poles with rushes; and that even as soon as I could stand upon my feet, those feet used to help to trample the rushes (spread upon the floor for the purpose, in order to make them pliant to tie with). Seeing that I had thus begun at the very bottom of the business, his wonder must have ceased that I understood so much about hops. After showing him, that, if the infernal duty were taken off, *which costs more in the collection* than its gross amount; after showing him the monstrous effect of this hinderance of the gift of God coming to our hands; after making it clear to him that the brewers of EDINBURGH ale would have for nine-pence, instead of three shillings, the hops which they now use, if this monstrous piece of foolery on the part of the Government were put an end to; after this I bragged a little about having been born in the parish of FARNHAM, which produces the best hops in the universe, feeling bold, seeing that no Kentish or Sussex or Worcestershire, man was present. For, there is a tenderness upon this subject, which scarcely falls short of that when a young lady of fortune is the object of rivalry. My amanuensis, who is a *Sussex* man, was, to my perfect convenience on the outside of the coach; or, it is very likely that I should have been less forward to indulge in this little instance of human vanity. I promised this young gentleman, that when he came to London, I would take him down and show him the plantations and the people in my country which was very beautiful, and where he would see hop-works in their highest perfection. If he should see this, I hereby repeat my invitation, just observing, that it will be as *well* if, while he is there, he does not say anything to excite a suspicion in the minds



of the people that he thinks that it is possible that there may be hops in some part or other of the world equal to the "FARNHAM." Guarding against this, I will warrant him a most cordial reception.

When we got to GLASGOW, we alighted at a hotel; and though I was engaged to take up my quarters at the house of Mr. DAVID BELL, CLYDE BUILDINGS, as I had not breakfasted, I therefore set to that work at the inn, without loss of time, upon everything that is good, but particularly upon some *tender* beef-steaks; a thing which I have not met with before in more than one out of ten beef-steak jobs in my life; and, I may as well stop here to observe, that which I have omitted before, that all the beef that I have tasted in Scotland has been excellent. It appears to come from the little oxen, which the Highlands send down in such droves; and a score of which, please God to give me life, I will have next year in Surrey. I should suppose that these little oxen, when well fattened, weigh about twenty score, which is about the weight of a Hampshire hog eighteen months or two years old. The joints are, of course, small compared with the general run of beef in London. A sirloin appears to be no very great deal larger than a loin of large veal rump and all. The meat is exceedingly fine in the grain; and these little creatures will fat where a Devonshire or Lincolnshire ox would half starve. My project is to get a score of them, let them run upon the common till the corn-tops and blades are fit to cut; then feed them with them; after that with mangel-wurzel or Swedish turnips, and have them fat as butter in the months of March, April, and May. I have never seen a piece of pork in Scotland, and there are very few pigs to be seen, though I saw in Berwickshire a little of the half *wild* breed; that breed having been brought from the Mediterranean by my Lord LAUDERDALE'S SON or brother. The mutton at GLASGOW is chiefly from the black-faced Highland sheep; and, if it have age (four or five years old) it is exceedingly fine, though

the same pains are not bestowed in making mutton fat here as are bestowed in England; and the same may be said of the beef; and the reader recollects that the Scotch youth, who came to me at KENSINGTON, would not eat his breakfast that my daughter had prepared for him because the beef was "*very fat*;" and, really, my rage upon that occasion would have been less violent, if I had known that the general taste of his countrymen was against very fat meat. These little black-faced sheep, which may easily be made as fat as you please, shall some of them march into Surrey, or be carried in a steam-boat; and my Lord HOLLAND, who has been eating this mutton to my certain knowledge these twenty years, ought to have told us the secret long ago. I think a flock of these little sheep and a drove of these little oxen, are amongst the most pleasing sights that I ever beheld.

So much for the meat of Scotland; and now I am talking about victuals, let me observe, first, that the wheaten bread, of which there is an abundance in all the towns, is just about as good as it is in London; that, besides this, there are oat-cakes made very thin, which are very nice things of the bread kind, it being understood that I am speaking of such as are made in the houses of gentlemen, merchants, and persons who do not very rigidly adhere to the saving of expense; for there are some of these cakes which rank with the "*brose*" mentioned in the former part of this article. Then the oatmeal, when ground and dressed in a nice manner, is made into porridge, just in the same manner as the Americans make the cornmeal into *mush*, and it is eaten with milk just in the same manner. Every morning but one, while I was at Edinburgh, it formed the principal part of my breakfast; and I greatly preferred it, and should always prefer it, to toasted bread and butter, to muffins, to crumpets, to bread and butter, or to hot rolls. This is the living in Scotland, along with plenty of eggs, very fine butter, and English cheese; and everywhere you see a sufficiency of good victuals (including poultry and game); you see it without

ostentation; you see it without being compelled to sit whole hours over it; you see everything good and everything sensibly done with regard to the victuals; and as to the drink, just as in England, you always see ten times too much of it; and I verily believe that I shall be the first human being that ever came into Scotland, and went out of it again, without tasting wine, spirits, beer, or cider. Everybody drinks too much; and it is not just to reproach the working people with drunkenness, if you, whose bodily exertions do not tend to provoke thirst, set them the mischievous example, by indulging in drink, until habit renders it a sort of necessary of life. While all the world seem astonished at the wonderful labours that I am performing now, I feel that I am leading a very lazy life. The reason is, that I am always sober; always well (whatever the POTTERS may think of it); and, therefore, always fit to be doing *something*, and always wanting to be doing something.

I shall lose sight of my "*tour*" presently, if I do not come back to it. I had scarcely begun my breakfast, when the room was crowded with friends, who, in consequence of a mistake which I had committed, had gone to another inn to receive *n.e.* To name individuals in such a case would be improper, when all were equally entitled to my thanks. As soon as I was ready Mr. Bell brought a carriage, and took me home to his elegant and pleasantly situated house, in which I now write; from which I go to-morrow by the steam-boat to GREENOCK, and to which I shall return, after having been at GREENOCK, PAISLEY, and HAMILTON; and then, in a day or two, set off to England by the way of CARLISLE, stopping a day at OLDHAM, and another at MANCHESTER, hunting out the POTTERS from their hole by way of episode. And now what *am* I to say of this GLASGOW, which is at once a city of the greatest beauty, a commercial town, and a place of manufactures also very great. It is MANCHESTER and LIVERPOOL in one (on a smaller scale) with regard to commerce and manufactures; but, besides this, here is

the *City* of GLASGOW, built in a style, and beautiful in all ways, very little short of the New Town of EDINBURGH. The new Exchange is a most magnificent place; and, indeed, the whole of the city, compared to which the plastered-up Regent-street is beggarly, is as fine as anything that I ever saw, the New Town of EDINBURGH excepted. The whole is built of beautiful white stone; and doors, windows, and everything, bespeak solid worth, without any taste for ostentation or show. The manufacturing part, with the tall chimneys and the smoke, is at the east end of the city, and somewhat separated from it; so that there is very little smoke in GLASGOW. The river CLYDE runs down through the city; and ships come up and lie by the wharfs for the better part of a mile. Goods are here taken out or shipped with the greatest convenience. Higher up than the point to which the ships come, there are three bridges, which cross the CLYDE, for the convenience of going quickly from one side of the city to the other. By the side of the river, above the bridges, there is a place modestly called GLASGOW-GREEN, containing about a hundred English acres of land, which is in very fine green sward, and is at all times open for the citizens to go to for their recreation.

Having three lectures to deliver here, and having engaged to go to GREENOCK the day after the delivery of the third, I had no time to walk about; but Mr. BELL has been so good as to take me round in a carriage, that I might not go away in a state of ignorance with regard to the extent and character of so important a place. I will give an account of this pleasant ride, by inserting a paragraph, from the *Glasgow Chronicle* of this day; to Mr. PRENTICE the editor of which, I take this opportunity of expressing my best thanks for a series of civilities, far too great for me to repay in an adequate manner:

"On Thursday, Mr. Cobbett, accompanied by Mr. Bell, in a carriage and pair, visited various parts of the city. Setting out from Clyde Buildings, they proceeded by Carlton Place,



" along the Old Bridge, and then  
 " westward by the north side of the  
 " river to York-street, up that street to  
 " Argyle-street, thence to Buchanan-  
 " street, up St. Vincent-street, Hope-  
 " street, and West George's-street,  
 " round Blythwood-square by Mon-  
 " tague-place, down Bath-street, from  
 " which Mr. Cobbett saw the shipping  
 " in the canal at Port-Dundas. Pro-  
 " ceeding down Buchanan-street by St.  
 " Vincent-place, round George's-square  
 " by South Hanover-street, and Ingram-  
 " street to the Royal Exchange, where  
 " Mr. Cobbett alighted, and walked  
 " round the Great Room. Mr. Cobbett  
 " expressed much admiration at the  
 " splendour of the building, and the  
 " elegance and extent of the Great  
 " Room. The party then proceeded  
 " down Queen-street, Argyle-street,  
 " Glassford-street, Ingram-street, Mon-  
 " trose-street, George's-street, to the  
 " University, where Professor Mylne  
 " received Mr. Cobbett, and showed  
 " him the Museum, the College, the  
 " Faculty-hall, &c., all of which Mr.  
 " Cobbett seemed much pleased with,  
 " and laughed heartily at the prospect  
 " of his being elected Lord Rector.  
 " From the College Mr. Cobbett pro-  
 " ceeded up High-street to the Royal  
 " Infirmary and Cathedral; from thence  
 " down High-street, Saltmarket-street,  
 " and drove round the Green, which he  
 " admired exceedingly, and calculated  
 " by the eye that it contained above a  
 " hundred acres. Mr. Cobbett then  
 " visited Messrs. Henry Monteith and  
 " Co.'s Turkey red dyeing and print  
 " works at Rutherglen-bridge, and was  
 " received by Mr. George Rodger and  
 " Mr. Harvie, the managers. Mr. C.  
 " seemed much gratified by his visit to  
 " the works, and acknowledged the  
 " attention paid to him by these gentle-  
 " men. Mr. Douglas, being at Bridge-  
 " ton on his canvass, accompanied Mr.  
 " C. through the work. Mr. Cobbett  
 " then proceeded through Bridgeton,  
 " by Canning-street, Green-street, Tu-  
 " reen-street, to Gallowgate-street, and  
 " down that street, by the Barracks, to  
 " the Old Exchange, where he alighted  
 " and visited the Tontine Coffee Room;

" Mr. Cobbett very much admired the  
 " room, the buildings, and the arcades  
 " of the Exchange. He then proceeded  
 " westward along the Trongate and  
 " Argyle-street, up Queen-street to  
 " Upper St. Vincent-street, and alighted  
 " to meet a party at dinner at Mr. John  
 " Boyle Gray's. On passing the George  
 " Hotel, George-square, Mr. Cobbett  
 " observing two soldiers on duty ex-  
 " claimed, 'What are these soldiers do-  
 " ing there?' which was explained to  
 " him. Altogether Mr. Cobbett express-  
 " ed himself much pleased at the extent  
 " and appearance of Glasgow. We  
 " understand he will leave this city to-  
 " morrow for Greenock, but will return  
 " again here. Mr. Cobbett will, very  
 " probably, visit some other establish-  
 " ments and places in Glasgow on his  
 " return."

*Greenock, 21. October, 1832. 1*

After lecturing at GLASGOW, on  
 Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday  
 nights, I set off by the steam-boat for  
 this town yesterday morning at eight  
 o'clock, accompanied by my kind and  
 generous entertainer, Mr. BELL, by Mr.  
 DOUGLAS, of BARLOCK, who is a candi-  
 date for GLASGOW, and by Mr. GRAY. I  
 had not time in writing at GLASGOW to  
 notice several things which I should not  
 have omitted. There is the finest, most  
 convenient, and best conducted *cattle*  
*market* that I ever saw in my life. I do  
 not like to see manufactories of any  
 sort; but that of Mr. MONTEITH, for  
 the dyeing and printing of calicoes and  
 shawls and handkerchiefs, and upon a  
 scale of prodigious magnitude, I did go  
 to see, and I saw it with wonder that I  
 cannot describe. First, there was a  
 large room full of men, engaged in  
 drawing, upon paper, the flowers and  
 other things which were to be imprinted  
 on their cotton; then there was another  
 set to put these drawings upon blocks  
 of wood; then there was another to  
 fasten on little pieces of copper upon  
 the wood; then there was others to  
 engrave upon copper, in order to print,  
 pretty nearly as printing work is carried  
 on; then came the men to mark the  
 copper with the blocks according to the

drawings ; and lastly came the printers, who carry on their work by rollers, and effect their purposes in a manner so wonderful, that it almost makes one's head swim but to think of it. The buildings belonging to this dyeing and printing concern are as large as no very inconsiderable country town.

I was not aware that GLASGOW was an ancient city ; but I now find, that it was the *see* of one of the archbishops of Scotland, which was divided into two archbishoprics, one in the east and one in the west ; the *see* of the latter of which was GLASGOW, and that of the former St. ANDREWS, in the county of FIFE. There is a college here of very ancient establishment, which, as the above paragraph relates, I went to see. Of the cathedral, only the nave and the chancel remain ; the transepts appearing to have been demolished. It is very ancient, and was once very grand, though for a long time it appears to have been miserably neglected ; but the two ends of it serve as churches to two parishes of the present inhabitants, which, however, seem not to be attended to with that care, and kept in that good state, that the other churches are.

With regard to the treatment that I received at GLASGOW, I cannot speak of it, until the next number of my *Register* ; because I am to return to GLASGOW again, to be at a public dinner there on the 29th of this month : this *Register* will appear there before that day, and I wish not to be at GLASGOW when that *Register* shall be received there. My treatment, therefore, by the people generally, and especially by individuals, is a subject that must be reserved until my next *Register* ; when I must also speak of this place, and of the treatment that I have received here. This present article I shall conclude with inserting an ADDRESS, which, on Friday last, I received at GLASGOW, from the reformers of NEWMILNS, AYRSHIRE, who came to me from that town (a distance of about twenty miles) for the express purpose of presenting me this address. If vulgar TOM POTTER and his mountebank companion ; if the Whig-Judge, Sergeant WILDE, and DRAYTON the

auctioneer ; if the tallow-man privy-counsellor, or the brewer privy-counsellor ; if BROUGHAM and DENMAN and BROUGHAM's precious crew of poor-law commissioners ; if these fellows could have seen and heard . . . . . Oh, no ! what a fool I am ! It would have produced no effect upon these conceited and stupid creatures ; but if my Lord GREY could have seen the deputation that came twenty miles to bring me the following paper, and could have heard what they said, in addition to what they say in the paper itself, he would have said to himself : " If any considerable " portion of such men as these, think " as these men think, and have formed " the resolution that these men appear " to have formed, I must adopt the positions of COBBETT, or, after a vain " struggle, sink in the attempt to resist " them." The manner of presenting this ADDRESS, the hand-writing in which it was drawn up ; the cleverness, the great talent displayed by the gentleman (a very young man) who presented it to me ; the beautiful speech with which he prefaced the delivery of it into my hand ; everything belonging to the matter would have dictated to a man of sense to exclaim, " The principles of this " man must prevail, and his plans must " be adopted." Here follow the address and the names subscribed to it ; and, let the base POTTERS, the stupid SHUTTLEWORTH, and BAXTER, read it, and then wait eagerly for the arrival of the bloody old *Times*, to see if it contain nothing to comfort them.

#### TO WILLIAM COBBETT, Esq.

The reformers of Newmilns, Ayrshire, beg leave to congratulate you with feelings of the most unqualified gratification and delight upon your visit to the land of our nativity, which long did, and still does, contain hearts devoted to the cause of freedom. We have long and fondly cherished the hope of being enabled to address you in person, and thus we gladly avail ourselves of the



present opportunity. Our long perusal of your unrivalled writings has kindled in us an attachment for you, which nothing but the hand of time can extinguish. Your manly and unwearied advocacy of the rights and usefulness of the working classes, has called, and will call forth, the thanks and acclamations of a grateful people. To the labours of your pen we are chiefly indebted for the exposure of the workings of the paper-money system; a system fraught alike with cruel oppression, and destruction to sound morality. The plan of an equitable adjustment brought forward by you in the Norfolk Petition, and which you have ever since so ably advocated and defended, in conjunction with the other measures so clearly developed in the lectures delivered by you upon your fourteen propositions, we consider to be the only real cure for the miseries of a long-afflicted and injured people. And, Sir, we will not, we cannot despair of justice being done to us so long as God in his goodness to you and our country, grants you health and strength to continue your exertions in our behalf. We rejoice in the triumph of the Reform Bill, although we know it to be short of our just and natural rights, as we trust it will be the means of your introduction into Parliament along with a sufficient number of other representatives, pledged to and supported by the people, who will carry into effect your or similar measures, which will make our beloved country what she once was, and what nature has so admirably fitted her for by her geographical position, and by the strength, industry, and ingenuity of her inhabitants, the queen of nations and the abode of liberty, peace and plenty.

That you may live to see your la-

bours crowned with success: that you may descend to the grave amidst the tears of a grateful people, and that your memory may be cherished as the friend of your country, as long as its history shall continue, will be our unceasing prayer.

William Campbell  
Hugh Brown  
James Wylie  
Robert Connell  
John Campbell  
James Mackie  
William Connell  
James Young  
George Mackie  
Alexander Brown  
George Nisbet  
John Brown  
John Conn  
Adam Haddow  
John Campbell  
James Campbell  
John Parker, jun.  
George Nisbett  
Andrew Allan  
James Shaw  
John Donald  
John Nisbett  
William Murray  
James Reid  
James Nisbett  
John Dasnalde  
James Wilban  
Peter Nisbett  
Matthew Richmond  
John Smith  
John Howie  
James Middleton  
Thomas Middleton  
Andrew Mackie  
Robert Dabriel  
Henry Harris  
James M'Gregor  
Andrew Love  
David Pollock  
Matthew Nisbett  
Thomas Reid  
John Campbell  
James Bell  
George Pollock  
Robert Pollock  
Mungo Reid  
James Campbell  
John Wilson  
James Richmond  
Alexander Brown  
John Campbell  
Andrew Brown, sen.  
Andrew Brown, jun.  
Alexander Smith  
John Smith  
Hugh Smith  
James Smith

Andrew Nisbett  
John Alexander  
James Shaw  
James Campbell  
Robert Campbell  
James Nisbet  
James G. Smith  
John Smith  
James Smith  
Andrew Terrane  
James Mason  
Robert Morton  
John Steel  
Archibald Borland  
William Steel  
George Smith  
James Morton  
Hugh Muir  
Archibald Hood  
Alexander Inglis  
Alexander Parker  
James Young  
James Cameron  
David Sorance  
James Brown  
John Harris  
William Lambie  
Hugh Love  
James Morton  
William Morton  
John Morton  
Alexander Hood  
James Sawers  
Hugh Sawers  
James Inglis  
Andrew Pollock  
John Morton  
Daniel Ferguson  
James Young  
James Brown  
John Borland  
William Smith  
John Jamie  
John Harper  
Hugh Morton  
John Borland  
John Norton  
Nicol Brown  
Robert Triler  
Thomas Brown, sen.  
John Dykes  
William Smith  
Thomas Paterson  
James Morton  
Archibald Morton  
James Mair  
George Mair

William Allson	George Morton
Robert Hood	Nicol Brown
John Hood	Thomas Brown
Richard Morton	John Mair
George Hood	James Mair
James Howie	Robert Alexander
William Cunningham	Thomas Mair
James Lumsden, jun.	James Marton
Thomas Craig	Thomas Brown
James Rumsfey	John Kilpatrick
George Morton	John Connell
Archibald Jorrance	Thomas Dykes
Andrew Jorrance	James Auld
Robert Young	John Hood
Archibald Young	Hugh Narton
George Smith	John Brown
Adam Yaller	Hugh Mair
John Brown	Adam Morton
William Brown	James Torrance
David Smith	James Morton
Robert Steel	James Smith
Peter M'Kinzie	James Young
William Harris	J. W. Lyon, surgeon
Hugh Paton	John Richmond
William Woodburn	Matthew Pollock
James Pollock	Matthew Mair
John Auld	Archibald Mitchell
William Frew	Matthew Wylie
Hugh Young	James Mitchell

NEWMILNS is so situated, that I can go through it, in going from GLASGOW to get into the CARLISLE road; and, do this I will, unless something should happen to render the doing of it very inconvenient. I answered this address verbally, there being no time for doing it in any other manner. Precisely what I said I cannot now recollect; but I was so struck with the behaviour of the deputation, with their unfeigned attachment to me, whom they had never seen, and whom they are probably never to see again, that I was induced to trouble them with greater length, in my answer, than would, generally speaking, have been proper; but, I took this opportunity of assuring these kind and clever young men that, if I were chosen a member of Parliament, happen what would, I never would, for one single moment, be a party to a deceiving of the people; that I had taken a farm as a place of retirement; and that, if I found the people of England so base as not to go hand in hand with the people of Scotland, and insist upon those things being done which ought to be done, I would retire to that farm, and never remain for one minute to give my countenance to a *sham*; that, however, I felt

perfectly confident that the people in England would also do their duty; that they would insist that the work of legislation should be done by *day-light*, and not carried on under the roof of a victualler, mixing legislative speeches with the rattling of knives, forks, plates, and dishes, the drawing of corks, and the jingling of glasses; I trusted, that the people would insist, that the work of law-giving should no longer be carried on in this manner; and that, in that case, they might rely upon my best efforts to the last moment of my health and strength.

WM. COBBETT.

P.S. I have received very pressing invitations from the other side of the FRITH of FORTH, and from STIRLING. Indeed, from STIRLING, PERTH, DUNDEE, MONTROSE, ABERDEEN, ELGIN, in what is called the North of Scotland. If I were sure that the Parliament would not be dissolved, I would go to these places now; but, as I have to do with a set of pretty gentlemen, some tallow-men and some brewers as well as privy-counsellors, whose business it seems to be to make human affairs uncertain, and human life a burden; I dare not move my body, at present, farther from the scene of action than I now am. If it please God to preserve my life, until the middle of next June, I will come to the North with one of my sons, and I will go into every county, and go even into the ORKNEYS, and see the good people there, to whom I taught the straw-plat manufacture. I will go and see how the Highlanders live, and how they raise those pretty sheep and oxen that they send to be devoured by others. I will go and inquire upon the spot into the manner in which the natives of the county of SUTHERLAND were driven from the land of their birth by the countess of that name, and by her husband, the Marquis of STAFFORD; and, if I be in Parliament, I will then endeavour to induce the nation, and through it the Parliament, to come to some settled determination relative to the right of landowners to drive away the natives of the land, or to refuse them a share of its produce. It is high time



that we come to some settled notions relative to this matter. I am very sorry that I cannot accept the invitations that have been given me now; but I will endeavour to show my gratitude by my visit next year.

## GOVERNING OF SCOTLAND.

Greenock, 22. Oct. 1832.

It was high time that somebody should come to Scotland to be able to explain to Englishmen how this country has been treated. I, who had known so many Scotchmen ever since I was sixteen years old, who had had so many of them come to visit me, in the jail into which I was put for writing against the flogging of local-militia men; I, even I, had strong feelings excited in my mind against Scotland generally (always expressly making great exceptions) by observing that the scoundrelly "*feelosofers*," who preached up a doctrine, tending to cause the people of England to be treated like cattle; even I could not make it out how it was, that Scotland should spew forth so many of these monsters. I now see to the bottom of the whole thing. Those who have read the history of the Roman empire, know that it extended itself over all Europe; and that the farther any part of its subjects were from Rome, the worse they were treated by their governors (called *pro-consuls*) that were set over them. LA FONTAINE, in his beautiful tales, relates, that a man came before the senate from one of the distant provinces to complain of the monstrous injustice and cruelty, exercised by the *pro-consul* in the province from which he came; that the senate heard his eloquent and indignant description with patience; and then laid their heads together to consider about the wrongs inflicted on this province, and about the answer that they should give to this eloquent complainant; when, one of the senators said, "Make him himself *pro-consul* of his province, and you will hear no more complaints from him, I will warrant you." This was done, and the

province was oppressed more than ever. Just thus it has been with Ireland and with Scotland, which have always been injured by the selfishness and treachery of those whose birth ought to have taught them to be their protectors; and, the renegade villanous "*feelosofers*," who have come to London from Scotland, have been, and are, the corrupt tools of the Scotch oligarchy for selling their own country, and of the English oligarchy for pillaging and enslaving the people of England. Here is this great commercial and fishing town of GREENOCK, with a population of thirty thousand souls, and with a custom-house like a palace, to have one member of Parliament, while the miserable town of THETFORD, in Norfolk, without any trade, in the middle of a barren bit of ground, and with a population of only 3,462 souls, to have two members of Parliament! A hundred instances, pretty nearly as shameful as this, might be pointed out; but, here is DUMBARTON, on the side of the CLYDE, at once commercial and manufacturing to a certain extent, having a population far surpassing that of CHIPPENHAM; but there must be two or three other towns added to DUMBARTON, making up about twenty thousand people, in order to entitle them to have *one* member, while the old rotten borough of CHIPPENHAM, which has only 5,270 people, is to have *two* members! How came the Scotch members in the house not to contend against this monstrous injustice? Ah, faith! nineteen twentieths of them would have been glad if Scotland had no members at all! But, as it is; bad as it is; monstrously unjust as it is, it will put an end to the *pro-consulships*, and drive all the "*land-clearing*" and poor-rate-abolishing "*feelosofers*" to the devil, who must be sighing for them as the bridegroom sighs for the bride. It will be a happy meeting. As the coachman says, in TOM JONES, it is very proper that there should be a hell for such monsters to go to. However, as they may escape in the next world, I am for doing them justice in this; and, if I have not been diligent enough heretofore, I will now discharge my duty, at any rate.

As a little specimen of the treatment which the Scotch pro-consuls have suffered their country to receive, I will mention the conduct of what is called the "TRINITY-HOUSE," with regard to pensioners. This has been a great instrument in the hands of corruption. I must explain a little the nature of it, before I proceed to the specimen above-mentioned. This "TRINITY-HOUSE," as it is called, is a corporation, originally founded for the purpose of causing lighthouses, buoys, and pilots, to be provided, for the purpose of securing safe navigation into and out of our harbours. The members of it consist of what are called "*elder brothers*;" and a great number of the aristocracy, who scarcely know a buoy from a tea-kettle, are "*elder brothers*" of this concern, which has the fingering of immense sums of money; a circumstance which you have already supposed, the moment you heard that the *aristocracy* thought it an honour to belong to it. These "*elder brothers*" get the money by taxes levied upon ships, and all sorts of sea-vessels, and by the rents of estates, which, at various times, good and public-spirited merchants and other men, have bequeathed to this corporation, from the most benevolent of motives, and for purposes which they expected would be answered by their bequests. A reformed Parliament, unless it will want reforming again the first week, will ransack this monstrous concern to the bottom, and teach the "*elder brothers*" that the money is not to be expended upon grand dinners, and the like. But, at present, I mean to speak only of the treatment which *Scotland receives* from these "*elder brothers*;" and this, too, only in the particular case of its *pensioners*. A part of its funds is annually expended in pensions given (or ought to be given) to meritorious seafaring persons, having served principally in matters connected with *commercial* navigation; and not with matters relating to the warlike marine. These pensioners are naturally persons belonging to the several commercial sea-ports; and, if the TRINITY-HOUSE were just in bestowing

these pensions, we should naturally find that the number of pensioners at each commercial sea-port, would, in some degree, at any rate, correspond with the amount of trade and population of each sea-port respectively. In the year 1825, an account of the number of these pensioners was laid before the Parliament and published. That account, the commercial towns ranged in the following manner, with its number of pensioners against each; and, if the Scotch and Irish readers still want something to convince them of the tendency of the pro-consul government, let them look well at this list.

#### ENGLISH TOWNS.

	Number of Pensioners.
Aberistwyth .....	17
Alonby.....	19
Berwick .....	52
Bideford .....	93
Bristol.....	72
Caernarvon.....	81
Dartmouth.....	177
Exeter.....	179
Fishguard .....	123
Gainsborough.....	100
Ilfracombe .....	98
Ipswich .....	67
Liverpool .....	282
London .....	3,741
Lymington .....	86
Newbiggin .....	85
Newhaven.....	16
Penzance.....	56
Ramsgate.....	59
Scarborough ..	158
Scilly.....	38
Shieldses (the two) and Newcastle.....	678
Staith.....	280
Stockton-upon-Tees...	65
Sunderland .....	150
Workington .....	255
Yarmouth.....	360
Total for England ..	6,408



## SCOTCH TOWNS.

	Number of Pensioners.
Aberdeen.....	14
Montrose.....	91
Glasgow.....	2
Greenock.....	5
Total for Scotland ..	112

## IRISH TOWNS.

Cork.....	60
Total for Ireland ..	60

There, you scoundrelly "*feelosofers*," who sell your own country, and who come to point out to our oligarchy how they shall check the population and drive the people from the land; you renegado scoundrels; you base instruments of injustice, tyranny, and cruelty, who applauded the driving of the natives out of the county of SUTHERLAND, and who are advising all insolent and stupid beasts of landowners, to desolate the villages and drive out the people from Kent and from Sussex, and to have a few slaves in "*boothies*," to raise corn and cattle for the French to come over and take at their pleasure; there, you renegado Scotch scoundrels, that is what you could never find out! But, it is what the Scotch reformers have seen long and long enough; and, therefore, it is that they gather round me on whom they can rely for my best efforts to put an end to these abominations.

What! your "*feelosofical*" blood, though put into you by the earth and the air of Scotland, can move, can it, tranquilly through your veins while you see the little miserable village of NEWBIGIN, in Westmoreland, which contains only a *hundred and fifty-two souls*, have almost as many pensioners upon this list as the whole of Scotland put together, while GREENOCK has only *five*, GLASGOW only *two*, and many other towns of commerce not one! But NEWBIGIN lies close by the rotten borough of APPLEBY! LONDON has no right to more than about a thousand of these

pensioners; and yet it has more than one half of the whole. Do not these things want rectifying; and are you not the greatest villains that the world ever saw, or the most stupid of beasts, to be crying up the happiness of Scotland, and to be labouring to reduce England to a similar state? Only think of the monstrous partiality here exhibited. Here we see the little miserable port, which is hardly a port, of WORKINGTON, with *two hundred and fifty-five* pensioners, while GLASGOW has *two*! Aye, but WORKINGTON is close by the rotten-borough of COCKERMOUTH; and the voters at COCKERMOUTH would naturally not be the worse for a pension, given under the name of sea-faring men at WORKINGTON. Base and mercenary ruffians, your days of "*feelsofy*" and living in idleness are at an end: the reform, defective as it is, will destroy you as completely as if you had been shot or run through the body. No matter about *Whig* or *Tory*: the *people* will have these abominations put an end to; and, you must take to the honest calling of sweeping the streets or blacking the shoes. I have a hundred times said, that, on general subjects, when speaking of our country, I made use of the word England, I wish to be understood as including every part of the kingdom. I know, that for England herself to be happy and free, her laws (as they stood before the reign of George the Third) must be extended to, and firmly take root in Scotland and in Ireland; I know, that every lash given to either of these two countries inflicts a wound upon England herself; I know, that the accursed "*boothies*" of Scotland, and the accursed potato-diet of Ireland, tend to take the meat and the bread, and the knives, forks, and plates from the tables of the labourers of England. Therefore, a love of England herself would induce me to endeavour to cause justice to be done to Scotland and to Ireland; but, if that were not the case, I should hate myself if I were capable of keeping silence, being a witness of these monstrous oppressions.

## GLASGOW ELECTION.

THE thing is done in Scotland. When I read of the fifty Tories, who came out of their dining-room (at DUNDEE, I think it was) with bloody handkerchiefs tied round their heads, I exclaimed, "Thank God Almighty! Scotland is free at last." That was enough for me. And, notwithstanding the contest between Whig and Tory; notwithstanding the number of members who will be sent to Parliament who really wish for no reform at all; notwithstanding the monstrously unfair distribution of suffrage and allotment of members, Scotland will no longer say unto corruption, "Thou art my father, and to the worm, though art my mother and my sister;" she will no longer creep like the worm, nor again be the victim of corruption; and, if we, in England, were to be so base as to neglect our duty, we should be shamed into the performance of it by these our countrymen who have so long been oppressed in a manner so cruel. Amongst all the marks of energy and of good sense which I see everywhere in Scotland, the universal voice of the people at GLASGOW, in favour of Mr. DOUGLAS, of BARLOCH, is not amongst the least. There are several opposing candidates; but the principal are a couple of false Whigs; one a Mr. OSWALD, a manufacturer of some sort; and the other a surgeon from India, of the name of CRAWFURD, who is married to a daughter of the late PERRY of the *Morning Chronicle*; who abides somewhere in Kent; who is somehow or other in great favour with my dignitary Dr. BLACK, through the patronage, I dare say of the now elder Mr. PERRY, and of Mr. BENTLEY, executor of the late Mr. PERRY, who are great cronies of my dignitary, and who are endeavouring to get Mr. PERRY elected for the borough of CHATHAM. These are the wheels that are moving Dr. BLACK, and the base and bloody old *Times*, to endeavour to promote the interests of CRAWFURD, and to cause it to be believed, that Mr. DOUGLAS has no chance. Never was there a greater falsehood: Mr. DOUGLAS has pledged himself most

manfully and most distinctly to endeavour to accomplish all the things which the people have most at heart; and, as to his unpopularity, let my English readers take these facts: at my lectures, the play-house was filled full in every part, gallery, pit, and boxes; and, the tickets being sold, and the boxes taken, beforehand, many hundreds were obliged to go away without getting entrance; that, therefore, here was a fair meeting of the middle and the working classes of GLASGOW; that Mr. DOUGLAS did me the honour to attend at these lectures; and that he was always received by the audience with three rounds of applause, as hearty and as unanimous as any that I ever heard in my life. So much, then, for the lie of the bloody old *Times* with regard to what it calls the unpopularity of Mr. DOUGLAS. This nasty and beastly old thing seems to have been afraid to refuse to insert the following two letters, one from MANCHESTER, the other from GLASGOW. It did insert them on the 8th of October; and, if the reader will go through them, he will understand pretty accurately what are the prospects of the election of the important port and city of GLASGOW.

Sir,—You have lately thought proper to animadvert very strongly, and particularly in your journal of Thursday, which I saw here yesterday (where I happen to be on a visit), on the conduct of Mr. Hume in recommending representatives to certain towns in opposition to the Whig or Ministerial candidates, previously in the field.

Your paper enjoys the widest circulation, and it exercises very great influence on the public mind. Upon that account I thus publicly and decidedly, though respectfully, beg leave to dissent from your opinion and doctrines on the point in question. Mr. Hume has, somehow or other, obtained the confidence of all those unconnected with the Pension List and our overgrown establishments in church and state. He is one of the very few members of Parliament who have proved themselves to be the staunch and consistent friends of the people on all occasions, and his motives are considered pure and disinterested. He had been applied to, it seems, and requested to suggest and point out to the electors of Bath and other places, men whom he considered to be both able and determined to enforce and carry the true purposes of the Reform Bill into full effect in the House of



Commons, and who would willingly pledge themselves to their constituents accordingly. Now, Sir, are you really prepared to maintain that the electors would be wrong in returning such representatives as these, because they happened to be men who disclaimed all connexion with Lord Grey's or any administration whatever, and would enter into the House of Commons, therefore, as the unfettered and determined advocates of the people? A Ministry truly worthy of the country, and such as ought to guide the nation and its destinies at this eventful crisis, could not but rejoice at seeing a House of Commons filled with such members.

The Reform Bill was conceded to the loud and general outcry of a distressed country, reduced to extremity by a long-continued course of corruption and misgovernment, which existed and scourged the land for so many years because it was beyond the power of being checked and controlled by the people. The act of Parliament, or "Reform Bill," now affords to the people (though at the eleventh hour) this just and efficient control, in all time coming, over their own affairs,—if they have only the good sense and firmness to be true to themselves, and choose men devoted neither to a Whig nor a Tory party, but to the good of the country at large; and who are determined to bring the real benefits that may be derived from the Reform Bill into full and effectual operation as speedily as possible, in order to lessen the burdens and alleviate the sufferings of the country.

Though there are many great and crying evils which will fall to be reformed in consequence of this memorable act of Parliament, yet the very first and most important point to be obtained, and which will give some relief to the country, is cheap government,—namely, the abolition of sinecures, pensions, and all places whatever that can be dispensed with; the unsparing reduction of salaries which cannot be dispensed with; and curtailing our overgrown civil, military, and church establishments, at home and abroad. And who are the men who will have the courage and patriotism to commence and complete this Herculean, but imperative, task? Let the electors of Great Britain and Ireland seriously pause, and consider this well. It will be for them to decide whether they can fairly expect to obtain any effectual relief from men connected with either of the two great political parties of the state, who, for the sake of place, have always been found so eager to vanquish and eject each other from the executive Government of the country.

You have taken occasion also in your Journal of Thursday to make some remarks on the candidates for the representation of Edinburgh and Glasgow. I have resided in the former city for the last 20 years, and (being a native of Dumbartonshire) I was educated and lived at Glasgow (where I am still a frequent visitor to my nearest relations) for as long a period. I therefore know the

state of feeling, and the individuals you allude to, in those cities, much better, I believe, than your informant seems to do, at least if he speaks (through you) according to his real knowledge and information on the subject. If the electors of Edinburgh return Mr. Aytoun in preference to Mr. Abercrombie, it must be because they feel assured that he will serve them more zealously and essentially in Parliament, than the man who is quartered upon the public for doing nothing, and is fettered and gagged by an unearned pension of 2,000*l.* a year for life. If the country obtains a tithe of the justice it expects from a reformed Parliament, it is quite clear that this very pension is one of the first which will be, and ought to be, lopped off. The electors of Edinburgh ought to be the best judges of their own interest, and as they will send members to the "House," not to please Lord Grey's administration, I presume, but to serve themselves, I cannot see, therefore, how they can be justly blamed if their choice should fall upon Mr. Aytoun. As to Tory Ewing, of Glasgow, as you are pleased to call him, and who happens to be a distant relation of my own, he is no Tory, but as good a Whig as Lord Palmerston, or even Sir John Cam Hobhouse, with ten times their talent and information. Mr. Douglas, of whom you speak so lightly and incorrectly, is a gentleman of extraordinary abilities and accomplishments, who is universally respected by high and low, with the exception of some of the ultra Tories, from one of whom (in disguise) I suspect you have derived your information.

I am an old and confirmed reformer, as you will perceive, when I state that the "Father of reform," the virtuous and venerable Major Cartwright, was my intimate friend, and resided with me during his visit to Edinburgh in 1815. If you are possessed (as I believe you are) of that manliness and candour which you lay claim to, you will publish this letter, as well as my letter of the 24th of July, "To the Electors of Edinburgh," signed "An Old Scottish Reformer," and which you will find in the *Caledonian Mercury* of the 26th of July,\* now forwarded to you for that purpose. You are of course welcome to comment on these letters with all gentlemanly freedom, in your powerful and influential journal. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

AN OLD SCOTTISH REFORMER.

64, George-street, Manchester, Sept. 29.

*To the Editor of the Times.*

Sir,—I am sorry to see you have allowed some injudicious person to usurp the editorial pen in respect to the Glasgow election. A similar article in the *Morning Chronicle* would

\* We have not room for that letter in addition to the one now inserted.

not have excited surprise, because Mr. Crawford is connected with Mr. Black's friends, the Perries: but it was not known that he could sway the *Times* too.

Of all the Glasgow candidates Mr. Douglas was the first publicly mentioned. And an election committee, upon the broadest and most public basis, was in progress to ascertain which two of the reformers who might be proposed to represent Glasgow had the greatest support, in order that the weaker candidate might retire and support the stronger, when a party, well known in Glasgow, under the name of "Digesters," from their having entered into a private cabal to "digest measures for the people to carry into effect," brought out Mr. Oswald and Mr. Crawford.

When this plan to defeat the wishes of the citizens, and to keep out their popular candidate, was discovered, Mr. Douglas the very next day published his address to the electors. Afterwards he addressed fourteen large assemblies of electors, who published strong resolutions in his support, and spontaneously named on the spot local committees, consisting of above 1,200 persons, who, by an active canvass, have already insured his election.

In attempting to address the electors at public meetings, in imitation of Mr. Douglas, Mr. Crawford demonstrated to the conviction of the whole Glasgow public his inferiority and incompetency. No Glasgow journalist could be induced to publish anything so notoriously untrue as that Mr. Crawford—totally unknown to Glasgow—had the slightest chance of success against Mr. Douglas, who had been known as an active, consistent, and energetic advocate of reform, both by speech, writing, and action for the last 25 years.

While Mr. Douglas's support was increasing, and Mr. Crawford was losing ground every day, some friends of the latter circulated through the city a fabulous account of the state of the canvass. To expose this device, and from a full confidence in their own strength, Mr. Douglas's committee proposed to Mr. Crawford's the plan of a joint canvass in order to unite reformers by the retreat of the candidate having the fewest votes. This fair proposal was rejected by Mr. Crawford, with whom therefore rests the blame of the continued discussion among reformers.

Mr. Douglas is invidiously styled an "attorney," to colour a false imputation of unpopularity. Mr. Douglas is very different from what the English understand by an attorney. His education, general and professional, would have entitled him to admission as a Scottish or English barrister. The thousands who applauded his recent addresses, and gratefully recollect his public services, will read with astonishment the assertions of his unpopularity and of the implied popularity of Mr. Crawford, which no Glasgow newspaper would have risked its credit by publishing, and which therefore have been systematically published in distant newspapers, to which Mr. Crawford's friends had access.

Mr. Crawford never had any chance of success. He is unable to speak. He cannot make himself intelligible in a popular assembly. He has no readiness, nor faculty of applying his knowledge. His qualifications consist in being a good writer; but in this he is inferior to Mr. Douglas, as every one who has read Mr. Douglas's pamphlet on the poor-laws and law reform can testify. In every other respect, in all that concerns the country or the people Mr. Crawford is immeasurably below Mr. Douglas.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A GLASGOW ELECTOR.

Glasgow, Sept. 29.

TO THE

ELECTORS OF BERKSHIRE.

LETTER I.

Greenock (Scotland), 22. Oct. 1832.

MY FRIENDS,

I EXPECTED to be able to be at READING and NEWBURY by the last week in this month. It being out of my power to accomplish that, in consequence of my engagements in Scotland, I take this method of expressing my hope, that you will not cover yourselves with everlasting disgrace by choosing, to represent you, a fellow named JOHN WALTER, who lives at BEAR-WOOD, somewhere between OAKINGHAM and READING, and who was part-proprietor, manager and conductor of the *bloody Times* newspaper for many years; and he was so at the time when that bloody vehicle justified the murder of the Protestants at NISMES, in France; when it hunted poor CASHMAN the sailor to the gallows; when it insisted upon the necessity of our carrying on war against America until we had deposed JAMES MADISON, and when it justified the deeds of our own fellows, in 1817, in passing those horrible bills, by which Englishmen, if



reformers, were shut up in prison at the pleasure of SIDMOUTH and CASTLE-REAGH, without even being told of any offence that they had committed ; and when READING jail and its dungeons were crammed with these victims.

This infamous newspaper, which still continues its bloody course, always justifying every tyrannical and cruel deed, may now be *managed* by other persons ; but, this JOHN WALTER was the manager of it during the time of which I have spoken ; during the publication of the infamous things which I have particularly mentioned, and of hundreds of other things equally infamous : yet, that *jesting gentleman* ; that dealer in puns ; that retailer of Joe Miller-like wit ; that HENRY MARSH, who has been a swaggerer about *reform* for so many years, has the incomparable baseness to stand forward as the champion of this newspaper-grinder, and to make his merit as a newspaper-grinder, the GROUND OF HIS PRETENSIONS to represent the county of Berks ! However, you must be too tired of this babbler's jesting ; of the ten-thousand-times-told tales of this everlasting diner and toaster, who has the astonishing impudence to tell you, that the bloody instrument of tyranny, the *Times* newspaper, " was always the friend of reform : " you must have seen too much of this despicable jester by this time to pay any attention to what he says, while he is going about from place to place guttling and guzzling at the expense of this WALTER and by the means of money got out of his bloody newspaper ; which, though it has just now had something like justice done to it by Mr. ALDERMAN SCALES, is not now more infamous, nor so infamous as it

was at the time when it was conducted by this JOHN WALTER.

I am here at a great distance from my books ; but, when I get back, I will carry you down chapter and verse for all that I say about the conduct of this fellow. I will produce you, from his own paper, proof of the truth of all that I say. But, did not SCOTT ELDON make him a justice of the peace ? did not WELLINGTON sanction his being made a justice of the peace ? If you be reformers, what do you want more than that ? However, the thing to do is, for you to put the following questions to WALTER :

1. Are you the printer, and do you receive the profits of the printing, of the bloody *Times* newspaper, *now* ?
2. Are you a proprietor, and shareholder, along with ANNA BRODIE and FANNY WRAIGHT, of the bloody *Times* newspaper ?
3. Was that true which STODDART published respecting your conduct as to your publishing bills against the poor reformers in 1817 ?
4. How much of the public money have the divers branches of the family of WALTER received within the last five-and-thirty years ?

These questions may do for the present. But, as to this last question, I am determined, if I be in parliament, that the matter shall undergo a thorough investigation. There has always been, for years past, part of this brood of the WALTERS fastened upon this devoted people, in some form or another ; and I am resolved to cause a strict inquiry into this matter. When I get home, I will begin to collect accurate information upon the subject. I saw a letter, in the hand-writing of old WALTER, the

founder of the crew, which letter was written to be shown to me, confessing that he had received seven hundred pounds in the time of the sway of PITT, *for libelling the sons of the king*. In short, I will show you how you would cover yourselves with everlasting infamy if you were to elect this man. You are told, that by electing him you will "*keep out a Tory*." Keep out a Tory! What Tory upon earth can be so bad as a man like this? And what principles has he? And what does he understand, except the getting of money by grinding and publishing dirty paragraphs?

Mind, I will go into Berkshire and say all this to the fellow's face; and in the town or village nearest to where he lives, if he have the pluck to come and meet me. I have no time for any thing more at present: I shall be able to get into Berkshire by the middle of November or thereabouts, of which you shall be duly apprized. DAN STEWART, the other great agent of tyranny in 1817, who has retired with his justice of peaceship into Oxfordshire, has the prudence to keep quiet. I will go and find out DAN's quarters and beat them up; for, as I have a hundred times said, there will be no good and righteous government in England until these men shall be *legally dealt with* for their conduct in 1817. I will be bound to stick a blister-plaster upon them, that shall not be jested off by the swaggering and jesting toastmaster HARRY MARSH.

My friends, in the hope that you will reject this newspaper fellow with scorn, and begging you to be assured, that I will come down and challenge the fellow and his jesting champion to meet me face to face,

I remain,

Your faithful Friend,

And most obedient Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

P.S. I hereby request persons acquainted with the matter, to be getting ready materials for a full history of old WALTER and all his descendants and collateral branches, and particularly to collect information relative to the sums of money, in whatever shape, that any of them may have had from the public.

### NOTIFICATION TO CORRESPONDENTS.

My correspondent, who sends me an invitation from DARLINGTON, in the following words, is respectfully informed, that I shall be at CARLISLE on, or about, the 2d of November; that I shall go thence to DARLINGTON, and that I will stop there two nights; that I intend then to go to LEEDS, stop there one night, then go to BRADFORD, stop there one night; then go to TODMORDEN, and ROCHDALE, and stop a night at ROCHDALE, if possible; then go to OLDHAM, stop there a night; then to MANCHESTER, and stop there a night, just to row up the POTTERS and SHUTTLEWORTHS and BAXTERS, and to tell them of the wonderful effects that the pamphlet of the mountebank has produced in Scotland; then go to BIRMINGHAM and COVENTRY, and stay a night at each place, just to describe to them the wonderful advantages that the Scotch have derived from their one-pound notes. I had almost forgotten the invitation from DARLINGTON, which has been conveyed to me in the following words, from the chairman of the meeting, held there for the purpose of sending me an invitation.

Resolved—"That Mr. COBBETT be  
"earnestly solicited to visit this town,



“to deliver lectures on the political  
 “state of the country, the impartial  
 “knowledge of which, by all classes of  
 “the community, can alone work out  
 “the salvation of Great Britain from  
 “her political degradation; a means,  
 “which may not be more efficiently  
 “employed and cultivated than when  
 “communicated with the eloquence,  
 “zeal, and patriotism of WILLIAM COB-  
 “BETT.”

### THE LORD MAYOR'S ADDRESS. EYE-WATER.

THE Lord Mayor of London has issued his address to the electors of the city, and, as it is very elaborate and more explicit than any that has yet been issued by any candidate, as it says something upon every topic that the people care anything about, and as it speaks well upon every one, this address is published by me as an example to candidates and electors all over the kingdom. The Lord Mayor has come out voluntarily with a string of pledges that render any thing more, as far as regards him, quite unnecessary; for it is impossible that he, with this paper on record, with the eyes of his constituents on him, should act a false or shuffling part when in parliament. He must follow the instructions of his constituents in the votes that he will have to give on the different measures that he evidently contemplates; and, the Lord Mayor of London, professing what we see underneath, and pledging himself as he there does, with what face can the hypocritical shuffling Whig candidates refuse to declare openly their principles and pledge themselves in detail to *certain specific measures*? Shufflers, shufflers! it is this that makes them

wriggle and twist about; this that makes Torrens abuse me; but the whole crew of them will be brought down to specific pledges yet before the day of election, or they will stand a poor chance of being elected; and my real opinion is, that they will calculate to a fraction the worth of being in when bound down hand and foot by pledges, and then, if worth the while, if they think that with these pledges at work in the parliament, the shadow of a sovereign in the corner of the Exchequer remains to be given to tools, in they will rush like hounds to the scrag-pole; I believe they will make a calculation as nice as that which the paper-money makers of New York made when they issued notes so long as they paid the expenses of paper and print and house and clerks; and I believe that upon the result of the calculation will depend, whether or no the Whig candidates will take the pledges or not. By-the-by, a very clever small pamphlet has been put into my hand, and to the influence of which I am inclined to ascribe the explicitness and the spirit of the Lord Mayor's address. It is entitled “*Eye-Water for the use of Electors in general and of those of London in particular*,” sold by Wilson, Royal Exchange. It is a little *resumé* of past events, in which they are so well contrasted, and the principal actors in them so shown off, so clearly and in so small a space, that the drowsiest alderman of all the drowsy court that he belongs to need not rub his eyes for a month after one application of this “water.” The author concludes his observations on the City of London with this:—

“The electors of London will soon  
 “have an opportunity of showing their  
 “detestation of this corrupt and profligate  
 “gate system, by choosing for their re-

“presentatives in parliament, men who  
 “will distinctly pledge themselves to  
 “promote, by every means in their  
 “power, a full and complete investiga-  
 “tion and exposure of all the *jobbing*  
 “transactions of the Corporation of  
 “London, and also of the various *com-*  
 “*panies*, and *parishes*. If a candidate  
 “*hesitate* to pledge himself, it may at  
 “once be concluded, that he does not  
 “intend to consult the wishes of his  
 “constituents, after he shall have  
 “coaxed them out of their votes by  
 “vague and delusive promises. It is  
 “not to be expected that candidates  
 “will be found to pledge themselves to  
 “*every thing* that may be required;  
 “because one body of electors may  
 “propose tests which may differ from  
 “those of another body. But as there  
 “are some in which all *sincere* re-  
 “formers agree, they should be in-  
 “sisted upon as indispensable.

- “1st. The total abolition of all sine-  
 “cures, and of all pensions not  
 “given for well-merited services.
- “2d. The abolition of tithes, and the  
 “appropriation of all church pro-  
 “perty to public uses; paying the  
 “clergy only for real services.
- “3d. The repeal of the duty on soap,  
 “hops, and malt: and of the stamp  
 “and assessed taxes.
- “4th. The shortening the duration of  
 “Parliaments; and the establish-  
 “ment of the vote by ballot.”

In this little pamphlet there is a great deal of “*my thunder*,” but the author is not base wretch enough to abuse me while he makes use of my bolts, and this being the case, I am pleased to find a coadjutor in my disciple, and I applaud him greatly for the blows that he has dealt to the base newspapers and their baser bribers.

## THE ADDRESS OF SIR JOHN KEY, BART., LORD MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

### TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS.

GENTLEMEN,—The voice of the nation has assigned to the inhabitants of this great city the meed of honourable distinction for the prompt and vigorous support they gave to his Majesty's Ministers, when—amid circumstances of the most fearful and portentous character—they nobly persevered in procuring for the people of England the passing of the Reform Bill, as the means of restoring to them their long-lost rights.

The Reform Bill passed—the most important assembly that ever swayed the destinies of a nation is about to be convened—and upon the choice of individuals to compose it will depend whether that bill is to be merely the idle record of a speculative theory, or whether it is substantially to regain for, and secure to, the nation good and cheap government, and, as its fruits, to dispense to the people the blessings of liberty, prosperity, and peace.

To my avowed attachment to the cause of reform I owe the unusual distinction of being twice called upon to fill the civic chair; and to the same circumstance I am indebted for an invitation by a large portion of your body to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election.

Deeply impressed with the responsibility that will devolve upon the representatives of the nation at the first meeting of the reformed Parliament, were I to consult my own feelings, I should shrink from the task which the confidence of my fellow-citizens proposes to assign me; but we live in times when the post of honour and of duty is not a private station. Those who, by the expression of their opinion, or the influence of their station, supported the principles of the Reform Bill during the recent struggle, gave by their conduct an implied pledge to their Sovereign, to his Ministers, and to the nation at large, that if called upon, they would assist in working out the benefits which, in honest hands, and honest hands alone, that measure is calculated to secure.

It is with these feelings I have accepted the invitation, and upon you I throw myself with confidence for support.

The all-absorbing question of parliamentary reform has hitherto prevented me from making my fellow-citizens acquainted with my opinions upon other great subjects of national interest. The magnitude of the constituency of the city renders it impossible that I should by personal canvass individually acquaint the electors with my views upon those topics. I shall make arrangements to meet, before the dissolution of Parliament, such large bodies of the electors in different districts as may find it convenient to attend; but, as public meetings are but little favourable to the statement



of opinions in detail, I avail myself of this unusually explicit form of address, even at the risk of being thought tedious, to develop my sentiments upon all those leading subjects of public policy which must speedily undergo the consideration of the reformed House of Parliament.

It is one of the characteristics of a free nation, that differences should prevail, and be avowed in the *details* of questions, even amongst men who are on the *main agreed*. I can therefore scarcely hope that the following sentiments, upon so many and such various subjects, will be found in all things conformable to the opinions of others. I have, however, written them with honesty, candour, and truth: I throw myself upon you, the electors: try them by the same standards; and if, when examined, they shall be found upon the most important points coincident with your own, I shall calculate with confidence upon receiving your suffrages, as I trust your *experience* of my conduct in the office I am about to quit will leave no doubt of the *zeal* and *firmness* I shall manifest in their advocacy and support.

*Reform.*—True to the assurance which his Majesty's Ministers, in the name of the reformers of England, gave in their place in Parliament, I will, if elected one of your representatives, endeavour to maintain the integrity of the present Reform Bill in all its essential provisions. Some of the details relating to the registration of votes, and the right of suffrage in the ancient scot-and-lot boroughs, require amendment—they may be liberalised without trenching upon the fundamental principles of the bill. Let the workings of the bill be fairly tried, and its provisions not lightly changed. But reform in Parliament is only a *means*, and not an *end*; if experience shall show us by indubitable evidence, that, as it now stands, it fails to secure to the people the *object* of reform—good and cheap government—I will support a measure to extend the scot-and-lot franchise (which is practically enjoyed by you) to the other parts of the empire.

*Duration of Parliament.*—This question was especially reserved by the Ministers for further consideration. I regard the passing of the Septennial Act as a gross infringement of the constitution. It became one of the greatest means of withdrawing from the people the control over their representatives, and one of the leading causes of the corruption of former Parliaments. To prevent its having the same effect upon the reformed House of Commons, I will vote for its repeal.

*The Ballot.*—This was also reserved by Ministers for future consideration. Many upright and conscientious reformers, measuring the independence of other men's minds by the standard of their own, are in favour of open voting. I hope that the operation of the Reform Bill will supersede the necessity for resorting to the introduction of so novel an expedient; but if experience shall prove to us that flagitious bribery, like that which dis-

graced the corrupt multitude at Liverpool, or cruel oppression, such as that which the inhabitants of Newark and Stamford suffered for the independent exercise of their franchise, can no otherwise be effectually prevented than by the ballot, I will give it my unhesitating support. The nation has a right to the honest vote of each elector, free from the influence of *bribery*; each *elector* has a right to the exercise of his own suffrage, free from the influence of *fear*; and to secure those rights every other consideration must, in my opinion, of necessity give way.

*Economy.*—I will support every practicable measure of economy and retrenchment in the public expenditure—the abolition of needless and sinecure places, and unmerited pensions. The salaries of the great officers of State, and other meritorious public servants, ought also to be reduced. A large diminution has taken place in the rate of profit of capital employed in all the various pursuits of trade and industry, as it has in the price of labour: the remuneration of the public servants should experience a corresponding reduction. I will give my vote to reduce the standing army to the lowest standard consistent with the security of the state, as I will for a large diminution of the number of unemployed officers, and of staff appointments, which entail upon the country an enormous expense.

*The Crown Lands.*—The vast revenues derivable from this source have hitherto been employed in rewarding the pliancy of court favourites, or bribing the proprietors of nomination boroughs, to secure corrupt majorities in the House of Commons. The dignity and comfort of the Sovereign and his family have been munificently provided for by an ample civil list. The crown lands are national property, and ought to be applied to national purposes; let them be sold, and the produce appropriated in part discharge of the public debt, or in meeting some of the other exigencies of the State. By the above, and other means of a similar tendency, we can alone expect to uphold the public faith, and yet effect so large a diminution of taxation as to restore prosperity to the nation and happiness to the people.

*The House and Assessed Taxes.*—These taxes press with unequal severity upon trade, and ought to be repealed. The inhabitants of this city are crowded together in highly-rented houses, rendered indispensable solely by the pursuits of trade and industry. No man can have been twenty miles from London but must have observed the country in every direction studded over with the castles and mansions of the nobility and gentry—yet are those abodes of luxurious ease and indolence comparatively untaxed, while you, who reside in the city of London alone, pay more for the house-tax than all the inhabitants together of eighteen out of the fifty-two counties of England and Wales; and the householders of the metropolitan districts pay more than those of forty-six counties together. Surely this tax is

destined to be repealed upon the motion of one of the representatives of those who are chiefly oppressed by its unjust operation. If by your support I attain the object to which I aspire, and no man more competent to the task undertake it, *I will, during the first session, move for its repeal.*

*The Tithes.*—The system of tithes is impolitic and unjust; the oppressive mode of their collection, and the unequal mode of their distribution, are amongst the least of its evils. It prevents the employment of capital in the cultivation of the land—deprives the farmer of his profits—the labourer of his employment—and greatly enhances the price of the productions of the soil;—the system must be abolished. The church property, as it has been termed, has been wrested from the purposes of its primitive appropriation—namely, the support of the clergy—the relief of the poor—the maintenance of the church—the extension of education—the promotion of charitable and benevolent objects, and the advancement of religion and piety—to those purposes it must be again restored, and if in amount it shall be found inadequate to those objects, a tax upon the land should be imposed in substitution of the odious system of tithes.

*The Malt Tax.*—This impost, with the soap-tax and others of a minor character, which fall with unequal weight upon the humbler classes of the people, should be repealed:—in connexion with contemporaneous measures of economy and retrenchment, they may be taken off without endangering the safety of the country or the stability of its institutions.

*Corn Laws.*—The tithes and malt-tax abolished—no corn-laws should be allowed for a moment to continue:—the soil and climate of our country, with the wealth of its capitalists and the industry of its labouring population, will then enable the English farmer to dispense with all protecting duties: I would then vote for their entire repeal,—in the meantime I would support any measure that might be brought forward, to substitute a moderate and fixed duty upon the introduction of foreign corn, for the present system, founded upon the fluctuations of the averages, a system always liable to the injurious influence of interested and fraudulent returns.

*Free Trade.*—The principles of free trade rightly understood and applied are manifestly to the interest of the nation:—the capital and enterprise of the British merchants—the skill and ingenuity of the British manufacturers, and the industry and perseverance of the British workmen, would enable them successfully to compete with the foreign producer in every branch of the staple manufactures of our country; but the face of the system has been disfigured and its operation impeded, by circumstances wholly foreign from its principles:—a reduction of taxation will lighten the springs of industry, and remove all those inconveniences which have hitherto attended

the introduction of the new system of commercial policy:—besides which, the Government of the country, relieved from the corrupt influence which has impaired its strength at home and its respectability abroad, will be enabled to enforce with foreign powers that *perfect reciprocity* which is essential to the application of the principles of free trade.

*Bank Charter.*—This subject has been under the consideration of a committee of the House of Commons. If elected your representative, I will carefully weigh the evidence, and support such modifications of the charter, should it be renewed, as may appear to be just to the proprietors and beneficial to the nation: upon this subject I will cheerfully seek the instructions of my constituents, when the time shall arrive for the settlement of a question of such vital importance to the nation at large, and this city in particular. At any rate, I will support no measure that will sacrifice the interests of the country for the benefit of a few:—I will support no measure that will allow of secrecy upon so important a subject as that of the currency:—I will vote for no charter that shall give to a body of individuals the power of arbitrarily and capriciously contracting and dilating the circulating medium,—thus changing the value of all commodities, deranging all the relations of society, and alternately pressing down every class of the community.

*East India Charter.*—This question has likewise been submitted to the consideration of a committee. I will, if elected, in like manner, attentively examine the evidence, and take the opinion of my constituents upon a question in which the interests of this great city are affected by considerations apart from those of national policy. As a principle, I am opposed to every species of monopoly that cannot be clearly shown to be indispensably necessary. I will, at all events, not support the renewal of any charter that shall not open the Indian empire to a free intercourse with the natural-born subjects of these realms: India will then present a wide and extended field for the employment of English capital; her boundless resources will amply repay the enterprise of the British merchant, while the countless myriads of her people will become invaluable customers for the products of British industry. Britain is now known to a large portion of the continent of India, only as a triumphant conqueror, let her be opened to a free and unrestricted intercourse with England, and the enterprising character of our countrymen will speedily carry into the heart of that rich and fertile country the spirit of commerce and civilization; we may thus, ere long, become the instruments of extending the blessings of knowledge and the mild doctrines of the Christian faith to millions who are now sunk in the depths of ignorance and idolatry.

*Ireland.*—I desire to see the discontent of that ill-fated country removed by giving to her equal and just laws:—the expense of maintaining large military establishments in Ire-



land, to keep down the people, is amongst the penalties which England pays for the misgovernment of the Sister Isle. I will support any measures that may be proposed to diffuse more generally amongst its inhabitants the benefits of education and knowledge:—I will vote for the introduction of a modified system of Poor Laws:—A mass of misery and wretchedness by those means removed,—we may hope that the spirit of insubordination and lawless violence will cease;—Capital will then flow into Ireland in aid of the pursuits of industry, and in development of the great natural resources in that interesting country, while the periodical migration to England of a large portion of its distressed labouring population will be prevented:—Our parochial funds will thus escape from a burden they are ill able to bear, and the labour of our own industrious mechanics and workmen will not be subjected to unnatural depression.

*The Slave Trade.*—I will vote for the entire abolition of Negro Slavery:—the traffic by man in the body of his fellow-man is manifestly contrary to every principle of religion and humanity. It is nine years since, by the resolutions of the House of Commons, the colonial proprietors and their local governments were directed to adopt these regulations which would prepare the slaves for freedom—they either have, or have not, obeyed those instructions; if they have, no obstacle remains to immediate emancipation—if they have not, Parliament should at once take the most vigorous means to prepare the slave mentally and morally for the enjoyment of freedom. The statutes of an unreformed Parliament have, it is true, recognised a pecuniary right of the master, in the person of the slave—upon this fact the West India planter founds his claim for compensation: I view the question of the extinction of slavery as wholly unconnected with that claim: Let that be fairly and impartially considered by the representatives of the nation in a reformed Parliament, and let justice be done. The time, however, for the emancipation of the slave is the moment he is prepared for freedom—his body must not be made the pledge for the price of his own redemption,—neither should he be detained in bondage, until compensation be made to those who have invested their money under the sanction of wicked and bad laws.

In a reformed Parliament, measures will be introduced to reform the administration of the laws,—the constitution of corporations,—and the management of public charities: Under the fostering protection of corrupt Parliaments, the corruption of those institutions has nearly kept pace with its own abasement, and with its reform must their amendment take place. I will afford to all such measures my decided support, as I will to the repeal of the taxes on knowledge, and to the passing of such laws as are essential to place the freedom of the press upon a sure foundation.

The foregoing subjects are those which will force themselves upon the attention of Parlia-

ment during its first session. I have endeavoured, frankly and explicitly, to state the course I shall pursue in reference to each, should I, through your suffrages, be honoured with a seat in that assembly.

Measures the same as, or similar to, those to which I have adverted, will, I have no doubt, be originated there by men who, by their talents, acquirements, habits, and experience, are far better qualified than myself to advocate the necessity of their adoption. Should I be elected, I will diligently attend the House and give them my hearty concurrence and support; and if necessary, I shall fearlessly, and to the best of my ability, state my reasons for believing that by such measures alone can the country be extricated from its present difficulties, and the prosperity and happiness of the people be placed upon a firm and durable foundation. I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN KEY.

*Abchurch-lane, Oct. 17, 1832.*

*From the LONDON GAZETTE,*

FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1832.

INSOLVENTS.

THOMAS, W., T., and I., Narrow-street, Ratcliff, ship-owners.

BANKRUPTS.

CHANNON, J., Park-street, Grosvenor-sq. dealer and chapman.

COLLINS, J. M., Knightsbridge, livery-stable-keeper.

GELDARD, W., Denmark-st., Soho, currier.

HODGSON, J. W., Wigton, Cumberland, common-brewer.

HULME, W., Manchester, draper.

LYON, J. jun., Salford, Lancashire, malt-dealer.

MARSH, W. W., Oxford-street, bookseller.

POWIS, B., St. Helen's-place, City, ship-owner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

KAY, J., Partick, weaver.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1832.

INSOLVENTS.

BROWN, C., Tottenham-court-road, dealer in china.

SEARS, M. U., Charter-house-sq., engraver.

STAPLEDON, H., St. Leonard's, Hastings, Sussex, fishmonger.

## BANKRUPTS.

BOWYER, R. G., Brick-lane, Old-st., grocer.  
 BRIND, W., Brook-green, Hammersmith, bill-broker.  
 BURCKHARDT, J. C., King-street, Golden-square, jeweller.  
 CUMBERLAND, C., Sheephead, Leicestershire, miller.  
 DANBY, L., and W. Wood, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, drapers.  
 DIXON, B., Salford, saddler and victualler.  
 FENTON, J., High Holborn, glass-dealer.  
 HALL, W., Nottingham, bobbin-maker.  
 HENNER, C., Birmingham, victualler.  
 JOHNSON, J., Salford, timber-merchant.  
 LUCAS, T. F., Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, stage-coach proprietor.  
 PHILLIPS, G., Bishopsgate-street Within, ironmonger.  
 SMITH, J., Bristol, merchant.  
 SMITH, J., Walsall, factor.  
 STEWART, J., Blackman-st., Southwark, hat-manufacturer.  
 TAYLOR, R. jun., Liverpool, bookseller.

## LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, CORN-EXCHANGE, OCT. 22.—Our market having been abundantly supplied with all grain last week, induced the consumers to buy freely; which, together with the demand for wheat for execution of orders from Yorkshire and Scotland, occasioned the advance noted in the prices of this day week; but the trade was exceedingly heavy this morning, having a large show of samples from Essex and Kent, and the northern demand subsiding, very little progress was made in sales, at a reduction of full 2s. per qr.

The magnitude of the supply of barley having exceeded the immediate demand, a considerable quantity of last week's arrivals remained over for this morning's market; and although we had but little fresh in to-day, even the finest malting samples with difficulty obtained the highest quotation of last Monday: but all below that description is full 2s. per qr. cheaper, as the maltsters will not take off any of the stained sorts.

White peas are full 2s., and grey ones 1s. per qr. lower, and were heavy sale at those abatements, the supply of each having considerably increased. Beans were slow sale at a reduction of 2s. per qr. The very large arrival of oats in the course of last week being followed by a good supply fresh in to-day, have overstocked the market, and although the finest samples of Scotch and English supported the terms of last Monday, the inferior descriptions of new were nearly unsaleable at very low prices.

Wheat .....	56s. to 62s.
Rye .....	33s. to 35s.
Barley .....	26s. to 28s.
— fine .....	35s. to 36s.
Peas, White .....	38s. to 40s.
— Boilers .....	38s. to 42s.
— Grey .....	34s. to 36s.
Beans, Small .....	32s. to 36s.
— Tick .....	30s. to 32s.
Oats, Potato .....	20s. to 21s.
— Feed .....	16s. to 20s.
Flour, per sack .....	50s. to —s.

## PROVISIONS.

Bacon, Middles, new, 45s. to 46s. per cwt.	
— Sides, new ... 50s. to 53s.	
Pork, India, new ... 130s. 0d. to —s.	
— Mess, new ... 77s. 0d. to —s. per barrel	
Butter, Belfast ... 80s. to 82s. per cwt.	
— Carlow ... 80s. to 86s.	
— Cork ... 82s. to 83s.	
— Limerick ... 82s. to —s.	
— Waterford ... 76s. to 81s.	
— Dublin ... —s. to —s.	
Cheese, Cheshire ... 50s. to 78s.	
— Gloucester, Double ... 52s. to 60s.	
— Gloucester, Single ... 44s. to 50s.	
— Edam ... —s. to —s.	
— Gouda ... 40s. to 42s.	
Hams, Irish ... 55s. to 66s.	

## SMITHFIELD.—Oct. 22.

This day's supply of beasts was great, but not so great as was that of this day se'nnight; of porkers but limited; of sheep, lambs, and calves, moderately good. The trade was throughout dull; with each kind of prime meat at fully—that of middling and inferior quality barely—Friday's quotations.

A full moiety of the beasts were Irish, principally not more than half-fat steers and heifers, for the most part from Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and the London marshes: about a fourth short-horns, chiefly oxen, steers, and heifers, for the most part from Leicestershire and Lincolnshire sea-side marshes; and the remainder about equal numbers of Herefords, Devons, Welch runts, chiefly from our western and midland districts, and Town's-end cows; with a few Scots, Staffords, &c., from sundry quarters. Full three-fifths of the sheep were Leicester half-breds, from the South Downs and Herefordshire crosses; about one-fifth pure South Downs; and the remaining fifth about equal numbers of Lincolns, Leicesters, Kents, and Kentish half-breds, with a few pens of horned Welch, Dorsets, Aberdeeners, &c.

Beasts, 3,201; sheep and lambs, 22,000; calves, 157; pigs, 160.



MARK-LANE.—Friday, Oct. 26.

The arrivals this week are moderate; the market dull, but not lower prices.

### THE FUNDS.

3 per Cent. } Cons. Ann. }	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
	83 $\frac{7}{8}$	83 $\frac{7}{8}$	83 $\frac{7}{8}$	83 $\frac{7}{8}$	83 $\frac{7}{8}$	83 $\frac{7}{8}$

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This I have written by way of

#### A Stepping-Stone to my own Grammar;

such a thing having been frequently suggested to me by Teachers as necessary.

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